NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

A MAP OF BUSY LIFE, ITS FLUCTUATIONS, AND ITS VAST CONCERNS.—*Cowper.*

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1834. VOL XVII. NO. 21. WHOLE NO. 867.

THE NEW ENGLAND GALAXY,

Is Published every Saturday, at No 38 Court street, a few doors above the new Court House, by MASTERS & MARDEN.

TERMS. THREE DOLLARS per annum; to country subscribers always in advance.

Communications (post paid) for the paper, may be addressed to the Editor; those on business to the Publishers.

ORIGINAL.

For the New England Galaxy.

HUMAN LIFE,

OR,—THE FIRST AND LAST MINUTE.

Minutes pass. The anxious husband paces slowly across his study. He is a father; a man child is born unto him. *Minutes pass*—the child has been blessed by a parent, whom it cannot recognize, and pressed to that bosom, to which instinct alone guides it for sustenance—the young wife too has faintly answered to a husband's questions, and felt his warm kiss on her forehead.

Hours pass. The low moanings from the closely covered cradle, tell of the first wants of its infant occupant. The quiet tread of the nurse speaks of suffering around her; while her glad countenance says that the very suffering which she is trying to alleviate, is a source of joy, and the nameless articles which from time to time she arranges on the hearth, tell of a new claimant for the courtesies and attentions of those, who have progressed further on the pathway of existence.

Days pass. Visiters are thronging the chamber, and the mother, pale and interesting after her recent sickness, is receiving their congratulations, and listening proudly to their praises of the little treasure, which lies asleep in its rocking-bed at her feet. The scene shifts, and the father is there with her alone; as the twilight deepens about them, while they are planning the future destiny of their child.

Weeks pass. The eyes of the young mother are sparkling with health, and the rose blooms again on her cheek, and the cares of pleasure and home engage her attention, and the father is once more mingling with the world; yet they find many opportunities each day to visit the young inheritor of life; to watch over his dreamless slumbers—to trace each other's looks in his countenance, and to ponder upon the felicity, of which he is the bearer to them.

Months pass. The cradle is deserted. But the chamber floor is strewed with play things, and there is a little one loitering among them, whose half lisped words, and hearty laugh, and sunny countenance tell you, that the entrance to life is over a pathway of flowers. The cradle is empty, but the last prayers of the parents are uttered over the small crib, which stands by their own bedside, and their latest attention is given to the peaceful breathings of its occupant.

Years pass. Childhood has strengthened into boyhood, and boyhood has gamboled along into manhood. Old connexions are broken—parents are sleeping in their graves—new intimacies are formed—a new home is about him, new cares distract him. He is abroad, struggling amid the business of life, or resting from it with those whom he has chosen from his own generation. Time is beginning to wrinkle his forehead, and thought has robbed his looks of their gaiety, and study has dimmed his eyes. Those who began life, after he had grown up, are fast crowding him out of it, and there are many claimants upon his industry and love, for protection and support.

Years pass. His own children have become men, and are quitting him, as he also quitted the home of his fathers. His steps have lost their elasticity—his hand has become familiar with the cane, to which he is obliged to trust in his walks. He has left the bustle which fatigued him. He looks anxiously in each days paper among the deaths—and then ponders over the name of an old friend, and tries to persuade himself, that he is younger, and stronger, and has a better hold upon life than any of his cotemporaries.

Months pass He gradually diminishes the circle of his activity. He dislikes to go abroad, where he finds so many new faces: and he grieves to meet his former companions, after a short absence, they seem to have grown so old and infirm. Quiet enjoyments only are relished,—a little conversation about old times—a sober game at whist,—a religious treatise,—and his early bed, form for him the sum total of his pleasures.

Weeks pass. Infirmity keeps him in his chamber. His walks are limited to the small space between his easy chair and his bed. His swollen limbs are wrapped in flannels. His sight is failing—his ears refuse their duty, and his cup is but half filled, since, otherwise, his shaking hand cannot carry it to his shrunk lips, without spilling its contents. His powers are weakened—his faculties are blunted—his strength is lost.

Days pass. The old man does not leave his bed—his memory is failing—he talks, but cannot be understood—he asks questions but they relate to the transactions of a former generation—he speaks of occurrences, but the recollection of no one around him can go back to their scenes—he seems to commune with comrades, but when he names them, it is found that the waters of time and oblivion have long covered their tombs.

Hours pass. The taper grows dimmer and dimmer—the machinery moves yet more and more slowly—the sands are fewer as they measure the allotted span. The motion of those about him is unheeded, or becomes a vexation. Each fresh inquiry after his health is a knell. The springs of life can no longer force on its wheels—the "silver chord" is fast untwisting—the pitcher is broken at the fountain—and time "is a burthen." His children are about him, but he heeds them not—his friends are near, but he does not recognise them. The circle is completed. The course is run—and utter weakness brings the cold damp, which ushers in the night of death.

Minutes pass. His breathing grows softer and lower—his pulse beats fainter and feebler. Those around him are listening, but cannot tell when they cease.—The embers are burnt out—and the blaze flashes not before it expires. His "three score years and ten" are numbered. Human life "is finished."

A. Z.

SINGULAR OLD SONNET'

The longer life, the more offence,
The more offence, the greater pain;
The greater pain, the less defence;
The less defence, the lesser gain—
The loss of gain long ill doth try.
Wherefore, come, death, and let me die!
The shorter life, less count I find;
The less account, the sooner made;
The count soon made the merrier mind;
The merrier mind doth thought invade.
Short life, in truth, this thing doth try,
Wherefore, come, death, and let me die!
Come gentle death, the ebb of care,
The ebb of care, the flood of life:
The flood of life, the joyful fare;
The joyful fare, the end of strife—
The end of strife, that thing wish I,
Wherefore, come, death, and let me die!

For the New England Galaxy.

PHRENOLOGY—DR BARBER'S LECTURE.

The sun of Lynn is set. A catastrophe more heart-rending than "the removal of the deposites," has fallen on our devoted town. Just imagine our *distress*—not merely three hundred operatives thrown out of employment and reduced to penury,—but a whole town stripped of its "etherial essence;"—and in the midst of its prosperity, deprived of life, light, eloquence and philosophy—not to mention that *refined nothing*, called Phrenology. Startle not, gentle reader—Dr Barber has left us—that is all.

After having amused some hundreds of our citizens weekly, for about three months, with his notions of mental philosophy, the Doctor brought his *politico*-phrenological Lectures to a close on Wednesday evening last—pocketted the wherewithal, and bade us farewell—

"A long farewell to all his greatness."

How many a hearty laugh at our expense the Doctor may have had, by this time, we can only imagine,—for no doubt his bump of caution is sufficiently developed, to repress his real feelings and opinions, till the Atlantic shall roll between America and himself. Then like a host of kindred adventurers, he may repay our courtesies and our monies, with heartless gibes upon our national manners and customs, and laugh at our credulity and gullibility. In placing Dr Barber in company with other English adventurers, no reflection is intended. We have only followed and example which he repeatedly set us, in his course of Lectures,—viz, we have only supposed a case. If it suit, there it is.

If on the whole, those who have attended the Lectures have occasion to remember the old adage of "a fool and his money," &c they will not complain—the fault at any rate, does not belong to the Lecturer.—He has performed his contract, uttered many fine words, and said "an infinite deal of nothings" upon the sterile subject of Phrenology. Nor is this all—he has contrived by means of an eloquent diction, and happy manner of speaking—by an array of busts, casts sculls and pictures, to draw together and entertain a large assemblage of people, who attended rather to be amused than instructed,—and who generally at the close of the lectures, believed less of Phrenology, than at the outset.

It is not our intention to review Dr Barber's course of Lectures, but merely to refer to some opinions advanced therein, and such objections to Phrenology as occurred to us from time to time during the course—not that we have gathered them up for an argument, but merely for a passing notice.

After disposing of the numerous exceptions in the way of Phrenology, and ingrafting upon it the modifications of temperament,—in themselves sufficient to excuse every possible blunder in the application of the science and to meet every emergency of the unskilful practitioner, the Doctor at once modestly assumed the position—*that size when applied to the brain is a measure of power*'—i.e.—in plain vernacular *a great head necessarily indicates great mental power*, thus at once putting his veto upon that time-honored saw—

"Little head, little wit,
Great head not a bit."

Having *done up* the small-headed gentry, and placed an insuperable bar to eminence upon the moderate-sized head, the Lecturer discoursed most eloquently upon the beauties and virtues of the large and enormous pate. No matter if the experience of the whole world is against this absurd position—no matter if all the old philosophers, those acute observers of man declared that a large head was strong evidence of stupidity, and compared it to the owl and ass,—Dr Barber says it is not so,—and what he says, must be *true*.—He ought to have followed this absurdity out, and shown the inferences which necessarily result from it. Why did he not say in so many words "that no man of a small person, unless deformed by an unwieldy and disproportionate head, could ever be a man of genius or high intellectual or moral power—for after all, it comes to this. If size of the brain is measure of mental power, then all men of small bodies, having heads of corresponding size—i.e—small men symmetrically formed, must be endowed with less mental power than the large-framed, gross man, whose head corresponds in size with his body.

Who, without the inspiration of Phrenology, ever dreamed that a large head upon a small person indicated anything but stupidity, idiocy, or hydrocephalus? "Glorification spectacles," indeed, to convert all past experience into one grand mistake! Oh, ye great and glorious idiots of by-gone days—how were your high intellectual endowments undervalued!—How were ye forced to drag out a miserable existence in this ignoble world—

"O noble fools!—O worthy fools,
Motley's the only wear."

Next came the vulgar objection of *Fatalism*.

The Doctor grappled the monster by the mane, and showed conclusively, to the utter subversion of his whole system of Phrenology, that the objection did not lie. Why, says the learned Lecturer, if the animal propensities are more largely developed than the moral or intellectual faculties, you have only to subjugate the one to the other—resist the demands of the feelings and propensities, and overcome evil with good. But did he inform the unfortunate possessors of a head, large in the "middle region," how he could with the small arms of a scanty armory, vanquish a legion, great and mighty in power?

Is size a measure of power; and does the consistent Doctor advise a declaration of war by the weak and puny and scarcely visible intellectual and moral faculties, against the whole *animal* kingdom? What a hopeful contest! How great the chances of victory! Some half dozen of little depressed organs in the front and top of the head, contending against a host of enormous giants, occupying nearly the whole region of the brain. *Smallness, vs. Greatness—Weakness, vs, Power.*

Suppose a case. A man is found nearly destitute of the moral and intellectual faculties, with a great predominance of the propensities and feelings. What is Dr Barber's prescription to him? Sir, says he, subjugate those brutal passions and propensities by the force of your noble faculties—*reason* upon your conduct—*compare* it with that of other men—see to what *consequences* it leads, and recollect that you must answer for the deeds done in the flesh.

Ah, says the man—indeed, dear Doctor, I should be glad to follow your advice, but I have no bump of *causality*,—none of *comparison*,—none of *conscientiousness*,—and how can I exercise faculties which nature has never given me—especially as my *destructiveness* my *combativeness*, &c demand my unqualified obedience?

But, says the Doctor, exercise the faculty and it will increase in strength.

Ah, says the poor man, but at my age of life will the external bump increase by exercise?

Oh, no.

But then size is a measure of power, and if it has no size, where is the power?

Reverse human nature then—exercise a faculty, which, from its feebleness, can in itself possess no power of exertion! What is to bring it into exercise? Not the organ itself, for that is too feeble. Is there then, after all, a power, a volition independent of the different faculties which Phrenologists assign to the cranium—and independent too of physical organization for its manifestation. If so, what becomes of the bumps, the cones of brain, and all the other arbitrary divisions of the system?

If Phrenology does not lead to Fatalism, it disproves itself. If size is the measure of power, and the size of organs determines their relative strength—then we leave it to common sense to say, which will and must prevail.

If the existence of particular prominences on the head indicates the possession of particular faculties, independent of any exercise of them, where is the comparison, the causality, the conscientiousness of the new-born child? The external marks are there—the brain is there, but where are the faculties?

Among other things at the Lectures, we had a variety of busts, casts and skulls—very carefully selected by the Phrenologist himself, with the solo view of proving his theory,—of course we had no heads of doubtful characters, none that would not tell in favor of the humbug. We had the skulls of several murderers, all of which, exhibited the necessary bumps—but who doubts that there have been thousands of murderers, whose heads judged by phrenological rules, would have been pronounced good citizens by the doctors of the new Philosophy? We refer here to the existence and effect of those developements of the brain, which show themselves by the external protuberances. That the brain is the organ of the mind, and that a good formed head indicates more intelligence than a monstrous or deformed one, we doubt not, but that the faculties can be classified, and assigned their several places in the brain, remains to be proved. Anatomy, if we may credit some of its greatest ornaments, says but little for Phrenology. It refuses to divide the brain into cones corresponding with the divisions of the Phrenologist. It presents to us instead thereof one continuous convoluted mass; and if Dr Abernethy is to be believed, Anatomy exhibits upon the interior of the cranium, no concavities corresponding with the external convexities of the skull. Add to this that the existence of the frontal sinus is a sad thing for Phrenology,—for, explain it as you may, it speaks strongly and unequivocally against the whole system.

We do not enter the field as an anti-phrenologist, leaving the battle and the conquest to others, better acquainted with the subject and more interested in the issue, than ourselves. If the people of Lynn have been edified, or in any manner improved or benefited by the lectures, we are glad that they have been delivered. If they have paid too dear for the whistle, they can well bear the loss and profit by experience.

The objections to Phrenology which we have referred to are such as occurred to us in the progress of the lectures, and are not offered as the only or strongest objections which can be made to it.

There is one thing, however, which sometimes happens deserving the reprobation of every candid man in the community—and lest we should be considered personal "we will suppose a case" once more.

That a Lecturer proposes to deliver a course of Lectures upon Phrenology or anything else, in this town or elsewhere, and is engaged for that purpose by people who differ in religion, politics and almost every thing beside, but who are willing to meet together and listen together to the particular subject of the lectures. Let us now suppose that the lecturer so far misjudges his duties and outsteps the bounds of politeness and decorum, as to quit his subject and harangue his hearers on religion or politics or any other subject upon which his auditors may differ in opinion,—that on every possible occasion he should indulge in censorious, broad and unbecoming insinuations as to public men or public measures, what would you think of his sense of justice—in what school would you imagine he had learned his manners? Let us suppose further that the lecturer is a foreign adventurer inflated with all the vanity and supercilliousness which peculiarly characterize a certain class of literary exotics, how would you relish from such an one, reflections upon our institutions or rulers?

These queries are general and of course refer to no one in particular, for, as Dr Barber says, "we do not mean to be personal," and have therefore supposed a case, which *possibly* may, already, have occurred.

Dr Barber, out of the fulness of his heart, gave in as a present, two additional lectures over and above the contract, and for this he deserves the acknowledgements of his audience. It was kind in him to enable the young people to meet together for an evening's entertainment once or twice more—although we half begun to suspect that the doctor was pretty much in the situation of the Deacon's son, who, when practising for the honors of his father, happened one day to pray over a good dinner till it became stone-cold. Oh, Obadiah, said the impatient Deacon, what did you ask such an everlasting blessing for? Why says the young candidate for Deacon's orders, to tell the truth, father, its confounded hard work for me to get a prayer agoing, but when I once get her started, I never know when nor where to wind off.

LYNN, 16th May, 1834. ANTI.

MISCELLANY.

[From Mrs Hassan Ali's Observations on Mussulmen in India.]

ARABIAN HOSPITALITY.

Six Mussulmen from India were travelling on foot in Arabia; they assumed the title of pilgrim mendicants. On a certain day, they drew nigh to a tent of a Bedouin Arab, who went out to meet them, and entering into conversation, soon discovered by their talk that they were poor pilgrims from India, who depended on casual bounties from men of their faith for their daily meal. The Bedouin, though a robber, had respect for the commands of his religion; and with that respect he boasted a due share of hospitable feeling towards all who were of his own faith; he accordingly told them they were welcome to his home and the best meal he could provide for them, which offers they very gladly accepted and followed him to the tent.

The Arab desired his wife to take water to his guests, and wash their feet after the fatigue of their day's march, and told her in secret to divert their attention whilst he went out in search of plunder, that the hospitality of an Arab might be shown to the strangers. Then mounting his fleet camel, he was quickly out of sight. Many a weary circuit the Arab made, his ill stars prevailed; not a Kaufiash nor a traveller could he meet, whence a supply might be extracted to be the means of providing for his guests; his house was pennyless, and with the Bedouins none gave credit. His bad success dispirited him, and he returned to the back of his tent to consult what was best to be done in this emergency. The only thing he possessed in the world fit for food was the animal on which he rode from day to day to levy contributions upon the passing traveller. His only immediate resource was to kill his favorite camel. His honor was at stake; the sacrifice would be great; he was attached to the beast; the loss would be irreparable, he thought;—yet every weighty argument on one side to preserve the camel's life was quickly overturned in the reflection of his Arabian honor; his visiters must be fed, and this was the only way he could contrive the meal. With trembling hands and averted eyes, the camel's blood was shed; with one plunge his favorite ceased to breathe. For some minutes, the Arab could not look on his poor faithful servant; but pride drove pity from her haunt, and the animal was quickly skinned and dressed in savory dishes with his wife's assistance. At length, the food prepared, the Arab and his wife placed the most choice portions before their guests, and whilst they dined, attended them with respectful assiduity; selecting for each the most delicate pieces to induce the travellers to eat and evince the cordial welcome tendered by the host. The travellers having dined, the Arab and his wife took turn at the feast with appetites most keen; forgetful, even for a time, whence the savory dishes were procured, and if an intruding thought of his favorite camel shot across the mind of the Arab, it was quickly chased, in the reflection that his prided honor was secured by the sacrifice, and that reflection was to him a sufficient compensation.

The pilgrims, refreshed by food were not inclined to depart, and as they were urged to stay by their friendly host, they slept comfortably in the Arab's tent on coarse mats, the only bed known to the wandering Bedouins. The morning found them preparing to pursue their march; but the Arab pressed their countinuance another day, to share with him in the abundance his camel afforded for the whole of the party. The travellers were not unwilling to delay their departure, for they had been many days without much ease and with very little food; their host's conversation also was amusing, and the second day's hospitality by the Arab was an addition to the comfort and convenience of the weary pilgrims.

The following morning, as was fixed, the travellers rose to take leave of their benevolent host and his attentive wife; each as he embraced the Arab had some grateful words to add, for the good they had received at his hands. The last of the pilgrims having embraced the Arab was walking from the tent, when the dog belonging to the host seized the man by his garment and held him fast. "What is this?" inquired the Arab, "surely you must have deceived me; my dog is as wise as he is trusty,—he never yet lied to his master. This labandhar of yours he has taken a fancy to, it seems; but you shall have my coat of better looking stuff for your old chintz garment. We will exchange labandhars, my friend said the Arab, throwing his own towards the hesitating traveller.—His fellow pilgrims, hearing the altercation, advanced, and with surprise listened to the parley going on between the host and guest. "I have a veneration for my chintz, old as it is," said the pilgrim, "it has been my companion for many years, brother; indeed I cannot part with it." The dog held fast the garment, and the Arab finding persuasion was but loss of words, cast a frown of deep meaning on the travellers and addressed them:—"Ye came to me beggars, hungry and fatigued; I believed ye were poor and I sheltered ye these two days, and fed ye with my best; nay, more, I even killed my useful camel, that your hunger might be appeased. Had I known there was money with any of ye, my poor beast's life might yet have been spared; but it is too late to repent the sacrifice I have made to serve you." Then looking steadfastly at the chintz-robed traveller, he added in a tone of sharp authority, "Come change garments! here no one disputes my commands!"

The trembling pilgrim reluctantly obeyed. The Arab took up the garment and proceeded with it to where the fire was kindled. "Now we shall see what my trusty, dog discovered in your tattered chintz," said the Arab, as he threw it on the fire. All the pilgrims hovered round the flames to watch what would result from the consuming garment, with intense anxiety. The Arab drew from the embers one hundred gold mohurs, to the surprise and wonder of all the travellers, save him who owned the chintz garment; he had kept his treasures so secretly, that even in their greatest distress, he allowed his brother pilgrims to suffer with himself, want and privations, which, owing to his lust for gold, he had no heart to relieve.

The Arab selected from the prize he had obtained by the exchange of garments, 10 gold mohurs, and presented them to the owner with a sharp rebuke for his duplicity, alluding to the meanness he had been guilty of in seeking and accepting a meal from a Bedouin, whilst he possessed so much wealth about his person; then adding, "There is nothing hidden from God; I killed my sole treasure to give food to the poor hungry travellers; my deed of charity is rewarded; deceit in you is punished by the loss of that wealth you deserved not to possess. Depart, and be thankful that your life is spared; there are some of my tribe who would not have pemitted you to go so easily. You have enough spared to you for your journey; in future, avoid base deception."

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS

'Love never sleeps!' The mother's eye
Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distress'd, she sits and weeps,
With beating heart! '*Love never sleeps!*'

Yet, e'en that sad and fragile form
Forgets the tumult of her breast;
Despite the horrors of the storm,
O'erburthen'd nature sinks to rest;
But o'er them both *another* keeps
His midnight watch—'*Love never sleeps!*'

Around—above—the angel bands
Stoop o'er the care-worn sons of men;
With pitying eyes, and eager hands
They raise the soul to hope again;
Free as the air, their pity sweeps
The storms of time! '*Love never sleeps!*'

And round—beneath—and over all,
O'er men and angels, earth and heaven,
A higher bends! The slightest call
Is answer'd; and relief is given:
In hours of wo, when sorrow steeps
The heart in pain—'*He never sleeps!*'

Oh! God of love! our eyes to thee,
Tired of the world's false radiance, turn!
And as we view thy purity
We feel our hearts within us burn;
Convinced, that in the lowest deeps
Of human ill—'*Love never sleeps!*'

☞ The following is an extract from a new work entitled "The Debtor's Prison," by the author of "Dodimus Duckworth," "Perils of Pearl street," and original editor of the New York Constellation. We have not seen the work, but presume this extract is as good as any part of it, selected as it was by the author himself, for publication in the New York Transcript.

HOW TO AVOID A JAIL.

In the New York jail I had considerable opportunity to observe—nay, I could not avoid observing—the moral effects of imprisonment for debt on several of my companions. There were two men in particular, better dressed and of a shrewder cast, than the generality of their co-mates. One, apparently about fifty years of age, was named Christopher Cunningham or, as he was familiarly called, Kit Cunnigum. The other, who seemed some few years younger, was named Peter Johnson.

They were engaged, when I first entered, in recounting some of the very dexterous tricks with which they had at different times met the attempts of their creditors to secure their debts, or, in default thereof, to secure their persons in prison.

'I'll tell you how I worked 'em once,' said Kit.

'Worked 'em? worked who?'

'Why the sheriff, and constable, and creditors, and the whole *posse-comi-it-at-us*. Who else do you think? The case was just here. You see I'd been so often put in the jug, that I began to look about me to contrive the ways and means as they say in Congress, of foiling the fellows at their own weapons. So, you see, I took me a house just upon the line of York State and old Connecticut. One half of it was on one side, and one half of it was on t'other side. The line run straight through the middle. Well, do you see? whenever the officers, on the Connecticut side, came to take me, I'd just pop over the line into York State; and, again, when the officer on the York side come, I'd just make my mortal escape over to the Connecticut side. And so you see I foiled 'em; I escaped 'em as slick as a whistle.'

'But, supposing,' said Peter, 'they both came at a time—what did you do with yourself then?'

'What? why, then, I got astride of the line, and defied 'em both. 'Or I got into a chair, half one side of the line and half the t'other, and sat and smoked my pipe, and laughed at both on 'em. You see they couldn't nary one on 'em take me—that is, I mean the whole of me—for a part of me was in York State and a part in Connecticut. The Connecticut sheriff couldn't take the York part of me; nor the York sheriff couldn't take the Connecticut part of me. It was strictly contrary to law you see; and so I foiled 'em.'

'But if I'd been the officers, I think I" found out a way to fetched you off the line, any how.'

'Well, so they did contrive a number of ways.—Sometimes they'd try one trick, and sometimes another. Sometimes they'd pretend that my wife was suddenly fallen into a fit in the t'other room, and if I did not run immediately to see her, she'd be a dead duck. At other times they'd get somebody to ride up in great haste, with his horse all of a foam, and say that he'd just come from my father, who was on his last legs, and if I ever expected to see him alive again, I must stir my stumps without delay. Then, again, these cunning gentlemen would get somebody to rush in and declare that the house was on fire, and if we didn't, every soul on us, leave it instantly, we should be burnt up. But it all didn't do: I was too wide awake. As for the old woman, said I, if she chooses to get into a fit, to please you, why, she may get out again as she can. As for my father, I replied, I have too much regard for the old gentleman, to think he'd send for me to see him die when my local situation is so very peculiar. And in relation to the house being afire, if I choose to keep my seat and burn up, what's that to you?

'Finding they couldn't move me that way, they had recourse to new tricks. They pretended to give the matter up for a bad job, and to take their leave of me, in hopes I'd quit my strong-hold, and then they'd be ready to pounce upon me. But that cat wouldn't jump; though they come passed near nabbin on me once. They'd been gone so long, that I began to think they had cleared out for good. So, after setting till I was cramped up all in a heap as it were, I ventured to leave my seat in order to stretch my legs a little. But I hadn't gone above a hundred yards from the house, when all at once the fellows popped out upon me from behind a bush where they were hid; and if I didn't turn about and heel it back as fast as ever one fellow did, then there's no snakes, I can tell you. One on 'em, who was a little the swiftest chap I ever run with afore, come within and ace of nabbin' on me. But I was not a fellow to be catched by fair running in one day—though, in this case, there was odds against me, being two to one. But I got fairly into my seat again in spite of both on 'em.

'Finding this wouldn't do, they next got a man to sham drunk, who came staggering towards me, holding out his hand and pretending to be dreadful glad to see me; when, just as if he couldn't stand alone, he fell against me, accidentally as it were, and he tumbled me over on to the Connecticut side of the line, where the plaguy Yankee Sheriff was ready to nab me before I could get straddle of the line again.

'And so you got caught at last, ha, Kit?'

'Yes, I got catched, and carried off to jail. But I waxed 'em in the eend nevertheless.'

'Waxed 'em? How?'

'Why, do you see, I brought an action against 'em for a conspiracy, and made 'em pay dear for it. I not only got 'em fined, but imprisoned for six months.—So they was sick enough of that fun, I can tell ye.—They didn't want to knock me over into Connecticut again, depend upon it.'

'You are an old one, I see plainly.'

'I was too old for them that time. But I'll tell you how they went to work afterwards. There was one of my neighbors—one Squire Mountain—who kept a store of groceries and other things. Well, you see, I had the good luck to wheedle myself into the Squire's books to the amount of about ten dollars. He sued me, of course. I never was guilty of paying a debt—never since I went to jail for the first time. Let them bear the blame that put me there first. I always tried what I could to pay my debts before that. But, howsomever, as I was saying, the Squire sued me; and as I always took care not to own any property, the officer, of course, undertook to seize my body. But I was up to trap. I had my bed placed right over the line, so that I could sleep with my head in New York and my feet in Connecticut.

'Well, as I was saying, the sheriff he come to take me, and there I was snug in bed—my head in New York and my feet in Connecticut.'

'But what need was there of lying on both sides of the line, merely to foil the sheriff on one side?'

'Oh, there was no need of it, for that merely. But it happened, as usual, that there was an execution out against me on both sides. So I was obliged to take to the whole length of my bed, and to lie out pretty straight too. The officers tried all their tricks again to get me either on to one side or t'other—either into York or Connecticut. But it wouldn't do. I was too old for 'em. I determined to lie abed a whole year, but what I'd wax the varmunts.

'Well, Squire Mountain, finding he couldn't get me to jail that way, got a new kink into his head—He got up a petition to the Legislature to have the line of the state altered, so as to get me on the York side. That made me feel rather precarious. The State of Connecticut, to be sure, remonstrated; but what was the little scrimped up state of Connecticut compared to the great State of New York? Why, this could swallow that at one mouthful, without chawing.

'Well, as I was saying, Squire Mountain got up a petition to the Legislature to have the State line carried t'other side of my house. He got the names of Tom, Dick, and Harry, to this petition—every body that he could rake and scrape, whether living or dead—and some that was neither dead nor alive. Besides all this, he went to Albany as a lobby member, with his breeches pocket well stuffed with bank bills.—When I heard of all this, I was sure the law must pass, and I must become a whole citizen of York State, whether I would or not. Such being the case do you see, I watched my opportunity and cleared out on a Sunday; and so I foiled Squire Mountain and the Legislature to boot, that time.'

'Ah, you're an old one, sure enough. But how did it happen that you got brought here this time?'

'Why, the truth is, Peter, I've got old and careless now; and so, as it is against my principle, and always has been, to pay a debt, ever since I was first sent to jail because I wasn't able to pay one—why, you see, the constable he comes upon me unawares, takes me by the shoulder, and here I am.

LUDICROUS PUNISHMENT.

In the first volume of the 'Library of American Biography, conducted by Jared Sparks,' the following incident in the life of Ethan Allen, shows the character of the government in Vermont in 1774, when the inhabitants were resisting the claims of N. York to jurisdiction over their territory. A Committee of Safety was the highest judication—and Allen was Col. Commander of the territory. If any person presumed to act under the authority of the State of New York he was immediately arraigned and judgment pronounced against him, in the presence of many persons by which he was sentenced to be tied to a tree, and chastised 'with the twigs of the wilderness,' on his naked back, to the number of two hundred stripes, and immediately expelled from the district, and threatened with death if he should return unless specially permitted by the convention.

'In the midst of these signs, the mode of punishment was sometimes rather ludicrus than severe. In the town of Arlington lived a doctor who openly professed himself a partizan of New York, and was accustomed to speak disrespectfully of the Convention and Committees, espousing the cause of the N. York Claimants, and advising people to purchase lands under their title. He was admonished by his neighbors and made to understand, that this tone of conversation was not acceptable, and was requested to change it, or at least to show his prudence by remaining silent. Far from operating reform—these hints only stirred up the ire of the courageous doctor who forth with armed himself with pistols and other weapons of defence, proclaiming his sentiments more boldly than ever, setting opposition at defiance, and threatening to try the full effects of his personal powers and implements of warfare on any man, who should have the temerity to approach him with an unfriendly design. Such a boast was likely to call up the martial spirits of his opponents, who accordingly came upon the doctor at an unguarded moment, and obliged him to surrender at discretion. He was then transferred to the Green Mountain Tavern, in Bennington, where he was arraigned before the Committee, who, not satisfied with his defence, sentenced him to a novel punishment, which they ordered to be put into immediate execution.

'Before the door of the tavern, which served the double purpose of a court-house and an inn, stood a signpost twenty-five feet high, the top of which was adorned with the skin of a Catamount, stuffed to the size of life with head turned towards New York, and its jaws distended, showing large naked teeth, and grinning terror to all who should approach from that quarter. It was the judgment of the court, that the contumacious doctor should be tied in a chair, and drawn up by a rope to the Catamount, where he was to remain suspended two hours, which punishment was inflicted in the presence of a numerous assemblage of people, much to their satisfaction and merriment. The doctor was then let down and permitted to depart to his own house.

WAKEFIELD'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN WARS.

The History of the War between the United States and a portion of the Sack and Fox tribes of Indians under Black Hawk, is in the press of Mr Goudy, of Jacksonville, and nearly completed. We have been permitted to inspect a portion of the work. The narrative is plain, connected, and will do honor to the author. The typographical execution is respectable.

We will venture to anticipate by publishing the following sketch of the two Misses Hall and their treatment by the Indians, as given by one of the young ladies. We doubt not but our citizens will find the work well worth their attention.—*Illinois Pioneer.*

CAPTURE OF THE TWO MISSES HALL.

On the 20th of May, 1832, a party of Indians came to my father's house early in the morning. Mr Pedegrew, one of the neighbors was there. They first shot him; they then commenced killing my father and mother, and the rest of the family that were at home, in the midst of which two Indians seized me, and two more my sister Rachel, by the arms, and bore us off as fast as possible. As we passed out of the door, we saw our mother sinking under the instrument of death. They compelled us to run on foot as fast as we were able, about one mile and a half, and about thirty Indians followed to where their horses were left. They there awaited the arrival of those who had staid back at the house to murder the family, during which delay they caught and carried away several of my father's horses. After the party that staid behind came up we were mounted on horseback. The rest all at the same time mounted their horses.

We rode in great haste until about midnight. They then halted and dismounted, and spread a blanket down, bidding us to sit on it. They then formed a circle around us. We rested here about two hours. They then mounted their horses and rode as fast a gait as we were able to go, until ten o'clock in the morning, when they again dismounted and spread down their blankets, and bid us to sit upon them.—We were by this time almost fatigued to death, and faint with hunger; they here scalded some beans and eat them heartily. They gave some to us telling us to eat; but to eat raw-beans was what we could not do.

After they had satisfied themselves on the raw beans they again mounted their horses, compelling us again to mount ours. The saddles were the common Indian saddles, just the tree, and grained deer skin stretched over it, and the roughest going kind of horses. We thought every day would be the last with us. We rode this day, till about sundown, when they again halted.

They here roasted a prairie chicken and give us to eat. I suppose we staid here about an hour and a half. They then mounted again and rode until about three hours in the night, when they met the main army under Black Hawk. We now fared a little better. When they found we were prisoners they appeared to be much pleased, and presented us with their best diet consisting of the kernels of hazle nuts and sugar mixed together, as a token of friendship; and at the same time, gave us some tobacco and, parched meal making signs to us to burn it, which we did out of obedience to them. They also this night suffered us to sleep together, which they before refused. They staid next morning till a late hour. They prepared red and black paints and painted one side of our head and face red, and the other black.

After this was done eight or ten of their leading warriors took us by the hand and inarched us round their encampment several times. They then took us into the midst of the whole band of warriors, spread down some blankets and set us down upon them. They then commenced dancing around us, singing and yelling in a most horrid manner. We have thought they intended to kill us. After they danced until they were tired, and quit jumping around us, two squaws came to us and took us by the hand led us into one of their wigwams, where we staid undisturbed until they all should pack up and start, which they did in a very short time. We now all took up the line of march together, and rode until about midnight when we stopped. We here again separated, and had not the satisfaction of sleeping together. Next morning which was the 4th day of our captivity, they cleared off a place fifteen or twenty feet round, and stuck a pole down in the middle of it. We were as I stated before, again placed in the midst, and they danced around us still singing the war song. They here staid all day, and the next morning took to their line of march again, and marched on until late in the evening, when then again cleared off another place as before, and placing us in it, commenced dancing around us, making us kneel down and bow our faces to the earth. Here once more from actions, we thought we were going to be killed; which we would almost as soon they would have done as not for we were exhausted with fatigue, on account of the long and forced marches we had made. Next morning which was the sixth day after our captivity, we were again mounted on our horses, and marched till the afternoon, when they again stopped and went through the same wretched and disagreeable ceremony of clearing off a place, and dancing and singing around while the squaws and young ones were generally engaged when we stopped, in gathering roots, which was our principal diet.

"When they killed my father and mother, and the rest of the families, they took what coffee there was in the houses, parched, it, and made it in the same manner that the white people do; we frequently got some of it to drink while it lasted.

'On the next day, four Winnebago Indians came to the place where we were encamped. Here a long council was held with the principal war chiefs or head men of the nation. After the talk was over, one of the Sacs came and took me by the hand, and led me up to where the Winnebagoes were seated, and where they had been for some time in Council. The four Winnebagoes then all arose and shook me by the hand. Then one of them made signs for me to sit down by him, which I did. He then told me by signs that I belonged to him, and gave me to understand, in the same way that I must go along with him. I then asked him if they were not going to let my sister go with me? which he understood. I now discovered that I had been purchased and Rachel had not. The Indians who had purchased me, again renewed their talk with the Sacs and Foxes. Here another council was held, and much warmth appeared to be excited both sides. I thought several times they would not succeed in getting my sister.—But at the close of the talk they came to where I was leading Rachel by the hand, and set her down by me. This was about an hour by sun in the evening. A number of the Sac and Fox Indians now came and shook us by the hands and bid us good bye.

'We then started and rode until about an hour in the night, as fast as our horses were able to run, when we came to where their squaws were encamped; we here staid all night. Next morning we went up the Wisconsin river in canoes, and rowed on about an hour by sun in the evening. They then stopped and lay by that night and all next day, and till ten or eleven o'clock the third day, when 24 of the Winnebagoes started with us towards the settlements in Illinois; for they had I suppose, taken us a great way into the Michigan territory. We on this night came to another Indian encampment. We were permitted once more to taste of food that we could eat a little of. They had pickled pork and Irish potatoes cooked up together. Our appetites by this time could take this food, although we were greatly distressed in mind.

'Next day they travelled until nearly night, when they chanced to kill a deer. They cooked it and devoured it in a few minutes; but they gave us what we could eat of it. They had a little salt, which they gave us to salt our part of the deer.

'We on this eveing got to the Blue Mounds in the mining country. There was a small fort at this place and a few families. It was an outside place of the inhabited part, and on the north side of the mining country, something like fifty miles north of the south line of Michigan territory.

'Next morning we started to Gratiot's Cove, as it was called in company with 273 soldiers, and the

same twenty four Winnebago Indians. In five or six miles we met Henry Gratiot, Indian agent coming to meet us. We then understood that he and Gen Dodge had employed the Indians that came after us to do so.

'I understand that General Dodge and Gratiot had given them, the Winnebagoes, two thousand dollars, paid in forty horses, wampum and other trinkets to purchase us of the Sacs and Foxes.

'We on this night reached the White Oak Grove in the settlement of the mines Next day we reached Mr Henry Gratiot's. We here remained in the neighborhood at a small fort, at what was called the White Oak Springs, about two weeks. We then went to Galena, and remained about one week.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Galaxy

Mr Editor—In reply to 'Appendix,' I shall at *this* time, occupy, with your leave, a very small space in your independent journal.

I am happy to see that the principal object which I had in view in my former communication, viz: to correct some inaccuracies, and supply some omissions of Mr L. Mason, in his remarks on the strictures contained in the preface of the American Harp, on Mr Mason's collection of Church Music, "The Choir," charging him with introducing secular and trifling Airs, Marches, Waltzes, &c has been promoted by Appendix's communication, though from his ill-natured insinuations and unchristian accusations, I fear he did not really *intend* the good he has done. He has conclusively shown that Mr Mason was, as I have stated, indebted to Jackson and Zeuner, for their correction of the Handel and Haydn Society's Collection. That was my principal object in taking up my pen. I did not, as Appendix charges, write for the purpose of detracting from Mr Mason's merits; I only desired that other meritorious individuals should not be kept from their share of the honor, of having essentially assisted him, to give to the public an excellent collection of Church Music, which having received correction and revision by Zeuner's hands, cannot now be obnoxious to criticism, by him. I merely mentioned that the late eminent Dr Jackson, and Mr Zeuner, whom L. Mason has been heard to compliment by saying, that in his opinion, he (Mr Z.) was as erudite and learned a musician, as Handel, Haydn or Mozart, had been engaged to perfect the book, which Mr Mason had called *his own*, and Appendix has added force to the statement, by acknowledging its correctness, though he has very much underrated the value and importance of those corrections. *It is one* and a *small* thing to correct a few trifling errors in some manuscripts of yours, (pardon me, Mr Editor, for following Appendix, in supposing that *you* ever have occasion to ask assistance or correction of *your* manuscripts, for I do not believe it, and quite another affair for a *Harmonist* to go through hundreds of pages of music, and to examine each and every part, and thoroughly and tastefully correct and revise what before was bad, or indifferent.—This service Zeuner performed for the Handel and Haydn Society Collection, and Mr Mason certainly did express himself in relation to the enhanced value of the Book, in *stronger* language than that, which Appendix *sneeringly* calls a rhetorical flourish!

I spoke of the Choir, and of the justness of "Zeuner's Criticism," having no doubt, I sought to apologize for the Trustees of the Handel and Haydn Society, who had as I knew, given the book a very cursory examination, and some of whom, I also knew, had expressed regret that they had given it the sanction of the Society's name. I did not cry down the Book, nor denounce it as a whole; I do not doubt that it contains some tasteful and unexceptionable tunes; but I think, that it ought to be purged of the secular pieces pointed out by the author of the American Harp, before it should receive the *exclusive* patronage of the public; it certainly must, before the Handel and Haydn Society, will have occasion to pride themselves on the fact, that their Trustees have joined in recommending either the first or second edition of the work. Both the first and second editions of the Choir, *do* contain many light and trifling pieces of secular music, altered and set to sacred poetry; and how the fact that *some* of them may be found in several European collections of Church Music, refutes, '*completely*' and *totally* the charge, "that such trifling songs should not be adapted, and mixed with sacred," I cannot, for one, perceive. In a recent publication, highly recommended by Mr Mason—The Musical Cyclopedia, page 323, I read, "It has not been uncommon for well intentioned persons who have been captivated by some secular melody of the day, to introduce it into the church, and so deem that they are doing God service. Now it may not be asserted that a tune is *in itself* necessarily defiled by the character of the composer, or its primary design; it is barely possible that its complexion may not be unsuited to the sanctity of the service, to which it is applied; yet the *associations connected with it* are sufficient to render it a most *unfit* medium of spiritual communications. On another page of the same work I read this, "Sacred Music spurns the contamination (of a union) with secular." Mr Mason has been guilty of introducing secular melodies of the day into his "Choir," and has contaminated it by so doing. "Almost equally objectionable, (says the Cyclopedia, p 323) is the attempt to accommodate detached portions from the well known works of great masters, by altering and mutilating them." And who, I ask has so *often* done this, as the editor of the Choir? I pause for a reply.

I will not dispute with Appendix, about the Boston Collection of Anthems, or that other work of less note; I only say that the first ought to have been sent to the Society, *as soon* as published—it was not sent there, until it had been used by the editors at the Bowdoin-street Church Vestry, for several successive weeks. The other work was recommended by the Trustees of the Society; whether Mr Mason ever obtained a copy of their *almost* unanimous vote to that effect, I am unable to state; the Book had been printed with the exception, perhaps, of the title page, and some delay of a few days determined Mr Mason to risk it, without the recommendation of the Handel and Haydn Society, which *he had* solicited.

Appendix supposes that I am a very credulous person, and that I am predetermined to believe anything prejudicial to a fellow being. I assure him this is not my disposition—my organ of *credulity* is rather small. I do not believe that Mr Mason, himself believes that he has fairly—totally and completely refuted Zeuner's charges contained in the preface to the Harp. Although I am bound in charity to believe that Appendix does —he surely cannot have read the Musical Cyclopedia; I do not believe that his insinuations and sneers at Mr Zeuner, will be able to injure him or his cause. I *do* however believe that Appendix does not know much about that gentleman. or the very many unchristian attempts that have been made to distress him, and to decry his publications, or what he has done, and is doing for the good cause of *Church Music*. I am so credulous as to believe that Mr Zeuner has already done more for the art of sacred music, than the first Professor of the Boston Academy of Music has *ever* done or can *ever* accomplish.

I took the liberty to say a few words in favor of the Harp and its author. Appendix ought to turn those remarks into ridicule. I assure Appendix that Mr Zeuner knows very well without my advice or his, what subjects are most suitable to adapt to music, and what names are most appropriate for the tunes composed by him; albeit the old cognomen Eircopyb, (perhaps a substitute of an anti-christian for a christian name) may grate rather harshly upon the ear of the Editor of the Choir, yet the tune thus designated, is not the less sweet and pleasing to those, who cannot interpret its apparently unmeaning style.

Appendix has thought fit to call Mr Zeuner's disinterested object, and has tried to ridicule me for advocating his tottering cause. If he is not disinterested, he has not to thank Appendix, or him for whom he battles. They both will do well to say but little on that head.—Mr Zeuner is esteemed so highly by the H. & H. Society, that they have recently expressed their sense of his worth and services, which they had incidentally learned, he had thought of withdrawing, by a written address, urging him to remain, and by the exercise of his talents and acquirements, continue to aid them and their cause. (This address was signed by more than one hundred members of the H. & H. Society.) Mr Zeuner in my humble opinion, well deserves such a testimony of esteem. If there are any who *doubt* this, they should repair to Boylston Hall, and hear him play the Organ, and become acquainted with his collections of Church Music, his Organ Concertos, his Solos, Duettos, Choruses, his brilliant accompaniments, and they will soon find their *incredulity* giving way. In the brief space of less than three years, he has composed, firstly, a Quarto volume of Music, consisting of Anthems, Motetts and Chants, all of them *original*, and composed by himself. Secondly, "The American Harp," first and second editions, of which have been published by Hilliard, Gray & Co, containing Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Chants, Anthems, and Motetts, all original, all the work of his own head, heart and hands. Thirdly, The Ancient Lyre, a collection of Church Music, ancient and modern, selected and newly harmonized; it contains, besides, many new, *easy* and delightful tunes, composed by Mr Zeuner, and is not probably inferior to any compilation extant; first and second editions of this work have been published by Crocker & Brewster. Fourthly, The Sabbath School Manual, arranged and harmonized for two and three voices, recently published by Lincoln & Edmands. To the above *published* works of Zeuner, should be appended a list of his Sacred Songs, which are too numerous to mention; an entire Grand Mass, with full Orchestral Accompaniments; besides which, he has written for the H. & H. Society, full orchestral accompaniments for *eight* of their finest Grand Choruses. And he is now engaged in composing an Oratorio to be called the "Feast of Tabernacles" words, by the Rev Henry Ware, Jr of Cambridge, a specimen of which was recently sung at one of the Society's Oratorios. This great enterprise, when completed, will establish Zeuner's fame, and make his cause too strong for Appendix to shake or cause to totter.

The above brief statement of some of Mr Zeuner's musical labors, may be called "puffing a tottering cause, and an act of *benevolence* to an object in distress," by Appendix, but I humbly beg leave to say that I think that all *disinterested* lovers of the liberal and useful art of Sacred Music, will consider it timely, and thank me for having submitted it. I hope that every musical amateur and professor, every lover of Church Music, will be induced to examine the Harp and Mr Zeuner's other compositions above mentioned, not for the *oddity* of the names of some of the tunes, but with a view to ascertain whether very much has not been done by Mr. Zeuner, for the promotion of the art of music, alike honorable to the Author and the Handel and Haydn Society, whose Organist he is. *The Society has dared* to take the responsibility and retain him; though for doing so, they have drawn down upon them the anger of *One* who will for their adherence to Mr Zeuner,—probably desert them, and leave them to totter and fall!

Appendix complains that Preamble writes as one having authority,—true, his assertions are put forth (says he,) not as the opinions of an individual. Now *this*, I deny.—I have no where undertaken to speak for others —I am happy to be allowed to speak for myself.—The H. & H. Society will speak for *itself* in due season. I am accused as coming forward as the mouthpiece of the Society. I have not done so—I have spoken *of* the Society, and of the *sentiments* of individual members and I shall so speak as often as I please, without asking leave of Appendix. In answer to the inquiry of Appendix, whether the H. & H. Society will form a party against Mr Mason? I say, ask *them*, they are 'of age,' and can answer for themselves.

The fact that Mr Mason *has* edited the books published by the H. & H. Society, ought not to shield him from criticism—to say that a book published by *him*, has faults, *if it has*, is the prerogative of every freeman; of every and all the members of the Society, and Mr Mason will find it not easy to prevent them. I agree with Appendix in the opinion that it is time for Mr Mason to come to an understanding with the H. & H. Society. They should openly put the seal of reprobation upon him, for endeavoring to drive from their organ and from the city, a man, every way his superior, who has been persecuted by him, unceasingly, ever since he dared, without L. M's permission, to compose, arrange, harmonize, publish and offer for sale, The American Harp, containing Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Chants, Motets and Anthems, which *some* have even dared to pronounce *as they* '*understand them*,' superior to some of the *half* Secular, *half* Sacred nondescripts, to be found in the Choir, first published soon *after* the Harp.

To conclude, Appendix is advised not to trouble his *Head* about the concerns of the Handel & Haydn Society, he had better devote his *few leisure* hours to the Boston Academy of Music. The H. & H. Society will attend to their *own* affairs in their own way.

Preamble.

For the New England Galaxy.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mr Weld—A newspaper controversy must be unpleasant on all occasions, and is generally useless, often leaving people as much in doubt as they were found. In the present instance, it would be particularly fruitless, as the only way in which an impartial exhibit could be elicited, is precluded by the great distance of the Islands from us. Were the subject brought into a court of inquiry, where every one examined was obliged to relate on oath, all the information he possessed, a fair opinion might be obtained, and people might judge for themselves.

The gentleman who signs himself, J. T. H. in your paper of the 17th inst writes, I regret to see, in an angry tone, more in the manner of a zealous political partisan than of a sober and impartial observer. I am sorry he pours forth such bitter denunciations. It is in bad spirit.

I will not follow the gentleman in detail through his tirade, but make a few remarks as concisely as possible. In his description of many of the white inhabitants of those Islands, the gentleman is correct, and I am ready to bear testimony, were it needed, to the truth of what he there states, though his gustation is a little too Pharisaical. He remarks that information must be received from the residents with extreme wariness; I will go farther than that writer, and say that information must be credited, from both residents and missionaries, with extreme caution. My assertion in your paper of the 3d inst, respecting the unjust opposition the Missionaries have often received from some of the Residents, seems to have escaped the notice of J. H. T. I am obliged to the gentleman for his motto of "honor to whom honor is due," and though much honor is due to some of the exertions of the Missionaries, the same meed of praise belongs to the liberal exertions of a few of the Residents.—On the other hand there is much to be condemned in both.—The writer has had the forbearance not to notice some of my remarks, and has not denied the truth of all of those he has condescended to comment upon. I must repeat my regret that he takes but a one-sided view of the subject, and that he writes as if he were one of the fraternity himself.—I did not intend to be understood that *all* the Missionaries live in stone houses; they live some in stone, some in wood, and some built partly of both. A large number who arrived there in the ship Everick, were accommodated for the time as well as circumstances would admit. Two other ships have since arrived there. As late as April, 1833, they were building both with wood and stone—not "ledger timbers" merely, but most likely stringers, something in the style for business, of Mr Richards' residence Oct Mount, which though doubtless an "unpretending domicile," even J. H. T. will acknowledge is not of an "equivocal or unpoetical order." I re-assert the statements in my first communication, believing it not to have exceeded or fallen short of the truth. I shall not deem it necessary to notice any further remarks on the subject. Yours respectfully, F. E. H.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1834.

H. HASTINGS WELD,—Editor.

Prize Tale, &c.

The Publishers of the GALAXY, wishing to give an interest to their sheet, offer

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

in the following sums, for original articles for the Galaxy. FIFTY DOLLARS for the best *ORIGINAL TALE*, the scene of which must be laid in the United States. TWENTY FIVE for the best *POEM*, and TWENTY FIVE for the best *HUMOROUS ARTICLE*.

The Tale must not exceed five columns of the Galaxy, nor be less than three, in length; the Poem, must not exceed two. The subject, matter, and manner of the Humorous Article will be left with the author. It is hardly necessary to premise that purity of thought and of style are indispensable, and that *low wit* or *gross allusions* will condemn it at once.

Manuscripts will be submitted to the inspection and adjudication of impartial judges, and each Prize for which the articles are written, WILL BE PAID, *if there are more than two competitors; whether the successful article be intrinsically worth it or not.* The manuscripts must be directed the Editor of the Galaxy, post paid, before the 15th of July—and the name of the author of each, sealed in a distinct note, must accompany it. The direction of the successful writer, only, will be opened. The manuscripts of the whole, will be at the disposal of the Publishers of the Galaxy.

☞ The Prizes, will be awarded the 1st of August; at which time the articles will be published.

Boston, April 12th, 1834.

HEREDITARY HONORS.

The best satire upon pride of birth which we remember to have seen, is contained in a book *once* in our possession, entitled 'Headlong Hall.' (Alas, that the borrower should have forgotten to return it, and that we have forgotten who he is, or was.) We quote from memory. Sir Harry Headlong, sole survivor of the House of Headlong, of Headlong Hall, was entitled, Headlong ap (or son of) Headlong, ap Headlong, with an infinity of intermediate *aps*, one for every generation, back to the time of the flood, from the present day. The original House, anterior to Noah, and independent of that patriarch and his family, was preserved in one of the scions, who scouting the ark and its accommodations, navigated a boat of his own construction, which, when the waters abated, descended one of the Welch mountains in a cataract, and landed in a vale where the modern mansion of the Headlongs is situated. Hence the title of the House; ap Headlong, ap Rhaider, (Rider,) ap Cataract, ap—but the designation of the family before the flood is unfortunately lost.

We wish to be understood how far the 'pride of birth' is to be considered ridiculous. If a man boasts his descent from one of the heroes of seventy-six, and few Yankees look farther back, if he is a patriot who understands the value of the blood bought birthright bequeathed him; if he defends it when occasion calls at the ballot box, or on the field, we glory in that man's boasting. The remembrance of the patriotism of his fathers, is with him an incentive to exertion, to patriotism on his own part. His own virtues are, however, what prevent his pride of family from appearing foolish in his mouth. He lays himself under an obligation to preserve unsullied the honors of his house, for

'They who on glorious ancestors enlarge,
Produce a *debt* instead of a discharge.'

Long may that debt be remembered! Long may the inheritors of the soil purchased by the best blood of Americans; whether inheritors by descent, or Americans by adoption, emulate the spirit of seventy-six, and preserve unsullied by national venality; unspotted by cowardice the bequest of the Revolutionary heroes. But we are wandering from our subject.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that gratulation on the part of a time-server, an unworthy, or a poltroon,—that boasting in his mouth of the deeds of his ancestors, is ridiculous and disgusting in the last degree. He 'produces the debt,' and by so doing evinces by the contrast exhibited in his own character, how lamentably far he is from even an attempt at a discharge. It may be well to enquire, of what ancestry our fathers' boasted—whose virtues did they vaunt as in a measure their own—as theirs by inheritance? Let then him who can claim no bequest of patriotism remember, that if, unlike some of his cotemporaries, he can boast no honored name, he can do infinitely better. In the quaint language of Holy writ, he can 'get himself a name,' and laurels won by one's own exertions set much more honorably on the brow, than faded ancestral wreaths. We are now talking as if every body could 'wear the civic crown.' It is, however, no more than what every one, at some period of life promises himself.

This subject so far has been handled altogether differently from what we intended at the outset. The late events in France suggested the theme, and instead of landing among the Monsieurs, as we should have done, we accompanied a cotemporary of Noah to a Welch Ararat, thence descending his genealogical tree, we alighted upon the locks at its base; and crossing the Atlantic find ourselves battling pride of blood; where too little of it exists to animate a respectable champion.—After a digression, occupying more space than we have room to bestow upon our original intent, come we to state what 'Hereditary Honors' have to do with the late tumult in France.

The springs of the disturbances which have agitated the *grande Nation* since the accession of Louis Philippe, may be found in the intrigues of the Carlists. Of this not a doubt can exist, when we take into consideration the long, and hitherto comparatively open exertions of her immaculate legitimacy the Duchess de Berri. Added to these, are the discontent of a people who find in a *citizen* King, as much *Royalty* as in any of his predecessors;—the freaks of his majesty as much resembling an assumption of 'Divine Right,' as any rose under another name resembles a rose; and the discontent of

'The king's old courtiers, and old courtiers of the king,'

who preceded Louis, and who is ultimately, we venture to predict, to be recorded a predecessor in the act of abdication, as well as of muzzling the press. Where titled Houses, empty Honors, and revenues of hereditary estates sufficient to maintain thousands are confined to a few, there are the people always

'Ripe for treason, stratagem and spoils,'

and ready to be acted on by demagogues, who cry '*vive la Constitution*,' only to urge the mad mob to the purposes of aspiring revolutionists. The above are a portion of the mischiefs of hereditary titles and estates.—The people are, where these things do not exist, happy, well informed, and quiet. Look at our own happy country. If demagogues alone could have done the mischief, without such causes for discontent, North would have been arrayed against South, and East against West, long ago. But under the blessings of equality, of a constitutional government, and a constitutional mode of removing those who are guilty of mal-administration of it, darker, deeper motive for revolution than has repeatedly agitated France, has been borne in quiet till the moment for legal liberation arrived.

Many fields of cotton have been entirely destroyed in Alabama.

THE FIGURE HEAD.

The remarks of a correspondent of the National Gazette, over the signature of *Senex*, upon the 'Figure Head,' have induced us again to recur to the subject.—Professing no feelings of particular devotion to the original of the image, we have not taken up the cudgel in defence of the President, or his effigy on the bows of the Constitution; nor on the other hand, deeming as we do, that the whole affair has raised more hue and cry than it deserved, have we introduced the matter with a view to reawake an excitement, which, if it ever existed to any considerable degree, has now nearly, or wholly subsided. Our object is merely to show, the assertion of Senex to the contrary notwithstanding, that a full length head is not such an unparalelled naval ornament as he would have people believe. If it is 'an established practice of the service, and an order of the commissioners to put billet, or fiddle heads, or at most light busts on frigates'—it is a practice, or an order of very recent date. The time has been, that every frigate in the navy had a full length figure head. The Constitution has had Hercules; the United States, Justice; the Essex had a full length figure. The Delaware has a full length Indian, of the Delaware tribe, armed and accoutred *a la savage*. Senex says further, 'they (figure heads) are cumbrous, out of fashion, ugly, and exploded, as I understand, from every navy.' As regards the latter clause of the above sentence, we would make the plain statement, that every maritime nation in the world, except the English, continue the practice of putting on full length figures as naval ornaments. For to the assertion that they are 'out of fashion,' it should be taken into consideration that fashion, in the matter of ornaments, whether of the dress of citizens, or the decoration of ships, is altogether a matter of taste. Upon comparing the bust of Columbus, on the bows of that ship, (which bears to our eye, the same proportion to the size of the vessel, that the end of a funnel stuck out of a church window does to the edifice,) with the figure head on the bows of the Constitution, which is of size and proportions directed by a naval architect of fifty years experience; some people may give the preference to the former; but Goth as we are in matters of taste, we avow ourselves grateful that we are not among the number.

But the crying sin, the *unprecedented* vanity, the great enormity, which is really the cause of the outcry, is that the full length figure on the bows of the Constitution is a likeness of Gen Jackson. It might have been better perhaps to put the original head, 'Hercules,' with his club, upon the bows of that ship, and thus give the preference to a Heathen God over the President of the United States—but we doubt whether any reasonable man, Tory or Whig, would go to that length. *But*—the ornamenting of a U. S. ship, with the figure of a President of the U. S. during his administration, is no *new* thing after all. Is the the old frigate John Adams, now *rasced*, as the phrase is, down to a sloop of war, forgotten? She was *built* during the administration of the elder Adams, *called by his name*, and ornamented with a figure of him—a figure, which as well as the ship, has been once remodelled, and is now in existence, and on the ship, at Norfolk, Virginia. A question, on that account, has never been raised. It may be objected that John Adams was a man infinitely superior to Andrew Jackson. It does our feelings no outrage to admit that; but we would at the same time have it remembered that the honor, if honor there be, was twice as much in the one case as in the other. The ship which bears on her bow the bust of Adams, bears also his name.

If other ornaments than Billet or Fiddle heads, or light busts, are forbidden by the Board of Navy Commissioners, why did one of the present board, when Commandant of a Yard, ornament a sloop of war with a Spread Eagle? Was he unaware of the regulations of the Board, till admitted to it? If appointment to the Board, is necessary to acquire a knowledge of naval rules, it would be well that Midshipmen should commence their noviciate by acting as members of the Board of Navy Commissioners, at the outset of their naval career.

When Commodore Elliot came to the Yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts was resounding from Mount Tom to Cape Cod with Pæans in praise of the hero of two wars, who was on his road to this State. When the expected guest arrived, civic, military and literary honors were heaped upon him. The Government of Harvard University conferred a *learned* compliment upon him, the Commander of the Yard at Charlestown projected a *wooden* one, and we are free to say that the latter is most appropriate.

'Let us know who has done this deed,' demands Senex. We venture to say that Commodore Elliot has not acted counter to the final instructions of the proper authority. In preparing the figure for the Constitution, he did not intend to act against the feelings of the people of Boston, and no responsible communication has been made to him, stating that he has. As a military man, he cannot, of course, be swayed by threats. To evince how *exclusively* political the arrangements for ornamenting the frigate are, it should be remembered that the stern is ornamented with the busts of Hull and Bainbridge—men, neither of whom ever were Jacksonmen; and one of whom was removed from the Yard at Philadelphia by the President. Both names are dear to Bostonians, and need no sculptor's chisel to perpetuate their fame.

So much for the Constitution—one word for ourself. As the Editor of a paper neutral in politics, it is not our province to defend or attack the actions of any man or set of men, as politicians. We are not, however, forbidden to acknowledge our sentiments; and while we aver that the measure of placing this figure head on the place which it occupies, does not meet our approbation, our present object is not to *condemn* or *commend* the measure; but to prove that it is neither *unprecedented*, criminal, or directly intended to outrage the citizens of Boston, or the inhabitants of New England. It is a matter of small moment considered in any light; a wooden image which will decay before a generation, qualified to judge impartially of Andrew Jackson, will occupy the places of his present advocates and opposers.

The Constitution, as she is now repaired, is one of the finest ships of her class, and we think may be preserved as a model.

"Here I am! Go ahead!" Letter writers from the seat of Government state that Crockett arrived at Washington, and before his presence in the city was announced, took his seat in the House, almost unperceived. The first public intimation of his presence, was given when upon calling the names of the House for their yeas and nays, the Clerk supposing Davy absent, passed his name. Davy corrected the mistake, by shouting the sentence at the commencement of this paragraph. The Portland Advertiser letter writer says:—

"The sudden appearance of the distinguished Colonel created great sensation. The members flocked to him from all quarters, and of all parties, and gave the Colonel the heartiest shakes of the hand. So great was the disturbance, that the Clerk was compelled to stop the calling of the roll, and it was some time before order was restored. The Colonel then talked over his northern "*fever*," showed his presents, his gold headed cane made out of the timber of *old* ironsides, and his seal, over which, surmounting two race horses running with all their might, is, "Go ahead." Many of the members took impressions from the seal; and I dare say, will hang them up "as mirrors," as Gen Jackson said he would hang up the boots presented to him. You see from all this how popular Crockett is in the House. In truth, he is a queer genius."

A young lady named Frances Rice recovered in the Supreme Court at Worcester on Monday last, a verdict of nineteen hundred dollars and costs, against a Mr Willard, a trader at Leicester, for a breach of promise of marriage.

PRIZE FIGHTING, &c.

The London New Monthly for April, contains a very long article upon Prize Fighting, and the consequent congregations of the "Fancy," the "Swell mob" and the "Flash." Thieves riot in luxurious plenty of plunder, and impunity in commission of crime; such an occasion is indeed the Saturnalia of the depraved wretches, who in the language of Bulwer's Augustus Tomlinson, "feed on the public purse." Magistrates, far from discouraging these infamous exhibitions, actually aid them indirectly, and are even spectators. There would seem to be a tacit understanding between these gentry, and those who are sworn in the capacity of Magistrates to keep the peace. If a magistrate is inadvertently plundered, his property is restored to him, and if complaint is entered by a sufferer against the villain, who at one of these places, has picked his pocket, or in broad daylight knocked him down and robbed him, he is refused a warrant, on the ground that by being present, he was accessory to a breach of the peace. Reporters for the public press, are afraid to take notice of wholesale violent robberies, as their own lives would be endangered, and perhaps forfeited thereby. Sporting papers, publish with all the embellishments of the vocabulary of the "Fancy," and the "Flash Dictionary," long accounts of these rencounters, and advertisements of their repetition; and all this in the eye of special enactments against such proceedings. In a word—no riotous assemblage ever witnessed on this side the Atlantic will bear comparison in the enormity of crime committed, with the usual scenes at an English prize fight.—The late New York tumults were quiet, in comparison, although there was there present much of the imported material for a row.

We have alluded to this subject at this time, to deprecate the introduction of "The science of Manual Defence" into this country. It is like introducing an universal fashion of wearing fire arms; only infinitely worse. A gentleman may carry arms in his own defence; but a man who can make his corporeal capabilities, and pugilistic skill a matter of boast, possesses generally as few of the attributes of a gentleman, as one can well be imagined to exist with. A bear can bug a pugilist to death, without any of the science of his antagonist; a wolf can master the most skilful professor of fisticuffs. We mention two of the most hideous and despicable of brutes, to show, that while a man may base his merits on the same grounds with the least intelligent of the brute creation, he is still, with all his boasted reason and "science" infinitely below the beasts whom it is his pride (a pride how despicable!) to imitate. He puts his reputation and character on a par with the "animal," and the designation of a prize fighter, or professed pugilist, should be, *par excellence*, animal. Ten to one on his head (little faith as we have in bumpology,) that an examination of his developments would evince very little of the intellect, but a superabundant preponderance of the "creature." He is, we repeat, on a par with animals whose distinguishing attributes are strength, ferocity and a disposition to quarrel; and the citizen who defends himself from a brutal assault from one who is his superior in strength of body, and the use of violence; is as little morally responsible for the injury he may inflict on his assailant; as a person attacked by a wolf, is for the death of the brute who attacks him.

So much for the subject in the abstract. What say observation and experience? That if pugilists are not blacklegs, blacklegs are uniformly either themselves pugilists, or allied with some of that worshipful brotherhood, for that defence in their nefarious pursuits, which is every where else denied them. "*Bullies*" so called are the champions of the dice and the card table; Bullies alias Rum'uns, alias pugilists, are the body guards of haunts of vice of every description; and what motive is there for a *gentleman* to perfect himself in the science of "knock downs" unless he has in view the practise of frequenting places where "Bullies most do congregate?" Few of these gentry are encountered out of their proper haunts, and it is as great folly to perfect one's self in pugilism, for the sake of being prepared for an event, which may happen once in a man's life, *viz*, meeting violence from a bully in a place where a gentleman ought to be; as it would be for a sailor to acquire the language of the Hottentots, the Esquimaux, or the inhabitants of the Fejees, lest he should be cast away at one of those places, and be unable to reason with the savages.

Presentment. The Grand Jury for New York city and county have made a presentment in relation to the late election riots in that city. They state that during the investigation, it has been possible to find true bills against comparatively few persons, because of the difficulty in identifying the aggressors. No lives were lost during the affrays—though in one or more instances life was brought to the very verge. The paper concludes with urging the people to serious consideration on the subject, and speedy action. We should think that the Gothamites would need no persuasion to forward legal means for reformation.

Porter. "We could have better spared a better man." The New York Constellation is eclipsed—its light is out—or if still a Constellation, it can be likened to no other than a milky way. Its raciness has departed, inasmuch as Wm T. Porter, than whom, no man is better calculated to conduct a periodical of its description, has left it. We have had some words with Porter, but in all battles editorial we have found him *tolerably* civil, and when Fanny Kemble was not in the way, uniformly courteous and gentlemanly. Hints are thrown out that he is to be connected with a daily publication; in that case we shall look for one daily potation of Porter, with as much impatience as a *bon vivant* anticipates his "anchor brand," and discuss it with *gout* unequalled except by the beatitude of such *bon vivant* upon the discussion of his sparkling beverage.

Burns's Skull. Our readers have probably noticed accounts of the interment of Mrs Burns, and the exhumation of the poet's skull. A plaster cast has been taken of it, and the learned phrenologists will not be guided in their speculations upon Robin's propensities and developments by his history. Oh no. They will be entirely unbiassed in their opinions, and will make discoveries, and announcements, that shall have no reference to printed biography, and remembered traits of the bard.

The following *morceau* is from an article entitled—*Memoranda and Recollections relating to America* published in a late number of the London Court Journal. The complimentary notice, that Americans are apprehensive they are despised in England and therefor retain implacable resentment is quite amusing.—

"The temper and manner of the Americans are not suited to those of our countrymen; they are narrow-minded and low-bred; they show no generosity, nor nobleness of mind, nor that patriotick spirit of love to the country which is natural to us, who are indigenous to the soil, and descended from long lines of ancestors from which we have inherited national attachment and family pride. They trace no such ancestry. Every man is for himself. They are colonists, or descended from colonists. All emigrated from this country; some even as convicts; others, adventurers—all unconnected with each other. Few, if any, are in the rank of gentlemen, or have had a liberal or classical education. All religions are tolerated among them, from which a liberal turn of mind might be expected; but, on the contrary, they are pedantic and caustic. Most of them are Presbyterians or Quakers—dry, severe, and enthusiastic, yet mostly self-interested. They have a general apprehension that they are despised by this country and they are sensible of having been oppressed and insulted; for which they retain an implacable resentment."

The Burlington Vt Sentinel says that twelve inches of snow fell in that section of the country on the 14th inst.

McDonald Clarke, the "Mad Poet;" and never by the way was title better applied; is astonishing the New Yorkers with his lectures upon love and marriage. The Sun gives the following as a specimen of of his happy choice of figures;

"For my own part," said the speaker, "in choosing a companion, I would reject the girl whose body was compressed to such a degree as to give her the appearance of a bag of hasty pudding tied in the middle with a string, for one with a waist like a *bale* of cotton and a foot like a *flounder*."

Brutality among Instructors. It is written that Dyonisius, Second, Tyrant of Syracuse, after expulsion from the throne which he dishonored, retired from tyranny over men to abuse of boys; and when he could no longer sport with the lives of adults, opened a school to amuse himself by tormenting children. It would appear from the relation which we subjoin, that the spirit of Dyonisius is not yet all extinct among pedagogues.

A school teacher in the town of Howard, Steuben co. N. Y. on the 4th inst., to punish a boy for some misdemeanor, placed a marble on the floor and made him bend over, place his thumb on it, and thus bear his weight. After remaining in this position about eight or ten minutes he fell over and expired.

The Horse Chesnut Tree. We have often admired the stately beauty of this tree, and considering it solely as an ornament have been surprised that it is not generally substituted for the shadeless, misshapen and uncouth Lombardy poplars which disfigure the places to which they are intended as an ornament—The Chesnut is even superior in beauty of proportion and foliage to the elm—but that its fruit was capable of adaptation to use, we were not aware till we met the following paragraph. Our readers need not however be in a hurry to take a decoction of the bark on anonymous recommendation like the following; tho' if bitterness be, as many good old ladies imagine, a medicinal quality, the Horse Chesnut *is* disagreeable enough to the taste, to be placed among every house wife's "Simple Remedies." For the matter of Snuff—people may snuff ashes if it please them.

The qualities of this tree are not generally known. The name arose from the fruit having been given, ground, amongst the food of broken-winded horses.—Starch is yielded in considerable quantities from the nuts; and they also contain a large quantity of potash; the powder of the dried nuts answers for snuff, and the bark may be substituted for Peruvian bark, in fevers.

Important Discovery. A subscription of $80,000 has been made at Panama, for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus. A gentleman has discovered a pass from sea to sea, tolerably free from hills, and the Panama authorities have sent a commission to explore the route.—In the event of the construction of a Rail Road, or indeed if only a decent pass is decided to be capable of construction, a great change will be made in the South American Trade. A depot will be established upon each side of the Isthmus, and the lengthy and tempestuous passage round Cape Horn, will be avoided. The communication between the North and South American Republics, will be more direct, and expeditious than before the introduction of Steam, the correspondence was between the northern and southern cities of the Union. Speculation on this subject can hardly carry us to too great lengths—the advantages to both continents will be incalculable.

Peru and Guaquil, were at the last advices, in a state of excitement. In the former an organied attempt at Revolution has taken place, but was defeated.

Adjournment of Congress. Some of the congregated "wisdom and wit of the nation," are beginning to manifest quite a wish to leave the halls of Legislation, for their own domicile; and the debates on the deposite question, (for all speeches now tend to that subject, directly or incidentally,) for the congratulations of their constituents. The Federal city is accounted by no means a healthy summer residence, and in this fact is found another incentive to depart. Many of the ladies have already flitted; Mrs Ann Royal has bellowed herself hoarse during the present long session; Gadsby is content with his last winter's nett proceeds, and is looking anxiously for the interval of respite between the present session and the next. But many important bills remain to be disposed of, and in the present state of feeling, more time is wasted (particularly in the House) in disputing points of order, than in forwarding public business. It is hardly probable that Congress will adjourn till the middle, or last of July. They will not, we are persuaded, seperate, without an attempt to finish the business still before them.

Hail Editors! The New Yorker, a Journal established in the city from which it takes its name, offers to editors who will publish its prospectus, and "take the slight trouble of appointing a suitable agent in their respective towns" (*slight* quotha! we quote verbatim,) shall receive the New Yorker, a year from the date of its commencement. The price of the paper, is *two dollars* per annum. The prospectus measures as an advertisement, four dollars. The "slight trouble" would amount to assuming something of a responsibility on the part of him who takes it, besides introducing a competitor. What exemplary modesty!

☞ In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of Dr Samuel Baker, a young gentleman and a Dentist of this city, who, without making great pretensions, is said to be gradually gaining in public favor. We are not able to speak from personal knowledge of his abilities, not having been so unfortunate as to have occasion for his services.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

The Hero, No 6, Engine Company have presented Mr James Sanderson, their late foreman on the occasion of his resignation, he having been appointed to the office of assistant Engineer, a splendid silver speaking Trumpet, as a mark of regard for his past services.

A number of Citizens of Boston have also presented Mr and Mrs Wood a rich vase and Salver of silver as a mark of esteem for their private and professional merits.

The vote on the adoption of an alteration of the Boston School system, on Wednesday, was yeas 1057, nays 2128.

A second attempt was made on Tuesday evening to fire Rev Mr Fairchild's Meeting House, at South Boston. The same evening the Printing Office of Kane & Co. rear of 129 Washington Street had a narrow escape probably caused by a spark falling from a lamp upon a heap of paper.

Two Irishmen were carried before the Police Court on Monday last for assaulting and beating each other in the *grog hole* of one Patrick Bahan the evening previous. After the pugilists had been disposed of by a fine and costs to the amount of eleven dollars and seventy cents, Patrick the publican who it appears kept a regular swell house, having in the rear of his tenement a piece of ground as an arena for the gladitorial feats of his customers, was complimented of as keeping a noisy disorderly ill governed house. The evidence appearing conclusive, he was required to find bail in the sum of $100 to take his trial at the Municipal Court and for want thereof was committed.

Eight hundred young men of Lowell, have pledged themselves to total and entire abstinence from Alcoholic, Vinous and Fermented Liquors. They denominate their association the "Lowell Total Abstinence Society." They have as yet held but two meetings, the first for the adoption of a constitution and issue of a circular; the second to listen to an address from Rev Mr Blanchard. At the latter the number of members was increased from a small beginning to that stated at the head of this paragraph.

Fifteen or twenty cases of small pox have occurred in Providence, Rhode Island, during the week. We learn from the New Hampshire Telegraph that cases have also occured in Londonderry, Litchfield, and Pelham, N. H.

Tyrone Power, the Irish comedian and author, has brought out a new play at Philadelphia written by himself entitled "MARRIED LOVERS."

The New York Whig says, that a man who kept a sailor boarding house in Water street on returning to his house on Monday evening in a partial state of inebriation, became jealous of his wife from some trivial cause, commenced breaking the furniture and beating her, and at length tore an infant from her breast, seized it by the legs and beat out its brains against the walls of the house.

By an official account, it appears that the expense of collecting the government duties in the district at Rochester, N. Y., are as $4,000 to $800.

Nine years since, says the Buffalo Journal, one Steamboat only, navigated the waters of Erie and the upper lakes—now the number is between twenty and thirty. Thus a communication, certain and speedy, is opened between the towns and villages with which the shores of the lakes are dotted.

The Philadelphia Courier understands that the *head* of Van Buren is being carved to surmount the rudder of the Constitution. It is news in this quarter, as is also the following from a Buffalo paper.—"An eel weighing sixtytwo pounds, was lately caught near Boston."

One thousand and seventy eight emigrants arrived at Quebec on the tenth inst, and three days following.

A new small anti-administration daily, very neat in typograpical execution, and respectable in appearance, has been commenced in the city of New York. It is called "The American Whig," and is published by Anderson & Smith, at $5, per annum.

The last No. of Peabody's Parlor Journal was embellished with a well engraved plate of Fashions.—Another is promised next week.

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says that on Tuesday Judge Nelson delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, on the case of Charles Haynes—which was, that his conviction be sustained. This decision is of vast importance to the Mercantile community.

The Poland, Capt Anthony, arrived at New York on Sunday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 16th ult. The Poland brought Paris papers of the 15th, which contain London advices to the 13th.

PARIS, April 13. Some disturbances took place last evening, but the rioters were defeated at every point by the troops and National Guards. The insurgents had placed themselves at the windows in the several streets in which they had taken their stand, whence they could fire in comparative safety upon the troops. They kept up in this manner an occasional firing during the night which was not returned by the troops; but when daylight enabled the latter to act, in one hour they were masters of every hostile position. At six in the morning the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours mounted their horses, and rode to the scene of disturbance. They were received in their progress with the warmest acclamations from the troops, the National Guards, and the people. They returned to the Tuileries at eight o'clock. As they were passing the Rue du Ponceau two shots were fired at them, happily without effect.

One o'clock. His Majesty is now reviewing the troops in the Place du Carrousel, preparatory to riding through the quarters of Paris which have become the seat of disorder, as he did in June, 1832. He was received by the troops and National Guards, and the assembled crowd with enthusiastic cheers.

There were terrible disturbances at Lyons, on the 9th April. According to letters worthy of confidence the action commenced at several points at the same time, and in parts of the town beyond the two rivers which intersect it. The efforts of the insurgents, however, were principally directed to the environs of the Palais de Justice, that is, in the quarter beyond the Saone. Driven back upon the bridges, and afterwards forced from them, they were compelled to concentrate themselves in a species of delta, the sides of which were formed by the Rues Merciere, Grenette, de l'Hopital, and containing a great many very narrow and populous streets. Here they were enclosed ever since Wednesday, and it was evidently the plan of the General to keep them as if they were blockaded, and drive them to surrender without further effusion of blood. It is said that about 200 of the troops were on that day put *hors du combat*—120 of these troops were carried to the hospital, and the rest were killed on the spot.—The losses on the side of the rebels were much more considerable. It is said that no less than 600 of them were killed and wounded.

Termination of the contest at Lyons. PARIS, April 14. The following despatch, dated Lyons, Saturday, 12th April, 11 o'clock in the evening, by telegraph, was received at Paris yesterday—"Lyons is delivered. The faubourgs which were occupied by the insurgents have fallen into our power. The communications are fully re-established. The mails have resumed their course. The anarchists are in the greatest disorder."

The office of the Tribune, in Paris, was sealed, April 13, and its editor sent to prison, for inflammatory publications.

Madrid was tranquil on the 6th of April.

The Brussels papers of the 12th contain little of importance. Arrests continue to be made of persons implicated in the pillage of the 5th and 6th instant.—Perfect tranquility prevails in the town, but still soldiers, granted as guards to such of the subscribers for the horses as solicited them, remain in their houses for their protection.

Upwards of 2000 passengers had left the London docks during the three weeks preceding the 12th of April, for the U. States, Canada, &c. The George Canton, for N. York, sailed on the 8th, with upwards of 300 emigrants.

The death of Lord Blayney was announced in Dublin.

GREECE. Letters from Greece report that country is remarkably prosperous, particularly in a commercial point of view. Speculators already speak of the propriety of prohibiting the exportation of certain articles, to promote the establishment of the manufactory of cloths.

LATER. Liverpool papers of the 16th of April, and London of the 15th have been received at New York by the packet ship South America.

Parliament had recommenced its session, but the English papers contain nothing of interest. The French dates are not so late as those which have been already received. There is nothing new from any quarter excepting Portugal, the intelligence from which is contained in the following extracts.

London, Monday evening, April 14. The private letters received this morning from Oporto, dated the 30th ult. are very encouraging, and state that a considerable force marched out of that garrison on the 25th towards Guimaraens, which town they entered and made themselves masters of, on the 26th, driving the Miguelites, about 2000 in number, in great confusion before them, and compelling them to retreat in the direction of Amarante. The Queen's troops then proceeded towards Braga, which they also took possession of while Admiral Napier on the other side, conquered Vianna, thus placing the whole province of Entre Douro e Minho under the command of Pedro-ites, the greater part of which had declared in favor of the Queen. A reinforcement of 400 men had arrived at Oporto from Lisbon—and an additional number was shortly expected under the command of Villa Flor, who, immediately on his arrival was to make an attack on Coimbra, which if taken would then place nearly the entire coast of Portugal in the hands of Donna Maria.

Baron Soure, son of Viscount Pezo do Regoa, alias Gaspar Texeira, a lieutenant general in the army of Don Miguel, entered Oporto on the 22d ult. to negotiate an amnesty for himself, father and friends. He was well received, his proposals acceded to, and a command on the Coimbra road given to him. This step on the part of the Miguelite officers was considerable consequence, particularly to the commercial world, as the Viscount was one of the greatest landed proprietors in Tras os Montes, and possessed the greatest part of the vineyards in that province. He is also said to have considerable influence in that part of the country, which hitherto has been considered a strong Miguelite position.

By the letters from Lisbon it appears that both Lisbon and Oporto had been declared free ports, a measure which is considered here as highly creditable to the existing Government, and a piece of obvious policy which ought to have been adopted long before, and the true interests of the country been better understood. The reports of a change of Ministry at Lisbon were losing ground, and it was understood that the Emperor had determined for the present to retain the individuals actually in office, in the consideration that to them was to be attributed, in great degree, the success with which the cause of the Queen had been attended. The following is an extract from one of the private letters:—

"Lisbon, March 27. The affairs of the Queen are improving. Her troops have reached Beja from Algarve, and cavalry was sent yesterday hence to join them, in order, as is supposed, to raise the Alemtejo, and to cut off the supplies of the Miguelites from that province, from which they have hitherto received them. While these movements have been making in Alemtejo, and the whole of the Algarve being under the Government of the Queen, Admiral Napier has captured Caminha, and gained other opportune successes, in that part of Portugal, of which, however, you will obtain more direct and better accounts from Oporto, Saldanha continues before Santarem, from which place Don Miguel has not moved since the 18th ult. A decree has just been issued, making Lisbon and Oporto free depository ports. The Scorpion lately captured at Caminha by Napier, has been brought in here, and turns out, contrary to what was at first stated, to have military stores on board."

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. By the packet ship Napoleon, Capt Smith, London papers to April 23rd, and Liverpool to the 24th both inclusive, have been received at New York. They bring the decree of the Spanish government convoking the Cortes.

In France and Belgium there have been no more riots, though in both countries the state of the public mind is feverish. The same contagion has extended across the channel. On the 14th there was a serious riot at Oldham, in which one person was killed. A general fermentation exists among the Trades Unions throughout the Kingdom.

Advices from Portugal are to the evening of April 14th—near a fortnight later than before received. The cause of Don Pedro still prospers. An attack by the Miguelites on St Ubes had been repulsed, with considerable loss to the assailants. The whole province of Minho is in the power of the Pedroites. The Times of the 23rd speaks of a plan for the expulsion of both brothers from the kingdom, as the readiest method of restoring tranquility.

The advices from Spain are to April 16th. The army destined for the invasion of Portugal, in pursuit of Don Carlos, was on its march.

The London Trades Union, to the number of 50,000 walked in procession on the 21st to the office of the Home Department, in order to present a petition asking that the sentence of seven years transportation passed upon six members of the Dorsetshire Union, for taking unlawful oaths in joining said Union might not be carried into effect. Great apprehensions were felt that disastrous consequences would ensue from this procession, and several regiments of troops, together with 2000 police officers, were, put in readiness to act at a moments warning. Happily there was no occasion for their interference. The whole number of men belonging to the London Union is about 250,000.

LATE FROM THE PACIFIC. The brig Hunter furnishes Panama papers to the 3d March.

The rail road from Porto Bello to Panama, (from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean) it was expected, would be speedily achieved—a subscription amounting to $90,800 has been raised in Panama towards the construction of the work. A commission has been sent by the Government, accompanied by a gentleman named Ventura Marroquin, who had discovered a passage from sea to sea, in a great measure free from hills and obstructions, and which can be, and has been accomplished by himself in one day; they will examine the route and report upon its probable advantage.—*N. Y. Star.*

FROM LIMA. By the ship Leonidas, Capt, Woodbury, we learn at the time of his sailing, there was a revolution in Lima, and that Obregozo had been elected by a large majority. His opponent, General Gamarra, late President, had possession of the capital with 800 troops. Obregoso was in the fortress of Callao with about the same number, and it was expected he would get the mastery, as the people were in his favor. Every prospect of a speedy peace prevailed.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

CITY AFFAIRS. At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen on Monday:

Amos Stevens and Henry Plympton, were chosen sealers of weights and measures.

Samuel H. Hewes was re-elected superintendent of burial grounds and cemeteries.

The following officers were chosen on the part of the Board of Aldermen; Nathaniel Bradlee, Romanus Emerson, Rolem Hartshorn, and Abel Hewins, fence viewers; Benj Clark, Benj Luckis, Nathaniel Howe, and Charles L. Pook, cullers of dry fish; James Brown, Benj Clark, Nathaniel Howe, and Charles L Pook, cullers of hoops and staves; Francis James, and Samuel Sprague, inspectors of lime; Louis A. Lauriatt, assay master; Levi White, Charles Gaylord, and John B. Brail, hogreeves and field drivers; Samuel Phillips, Royal Oliver, Levi White, and John Mead, pound keepers; Samuel Emmons, and Benj Rich, surveyors of hemp.

The Board concurred with the Common Council authorizing the Treasurer to borrow a sum of money not exceeding 450,000 dollars, during the present financial year, for the purposes of the Treasury, at such times, and for such periods, and at such rates of interest as may be approved by the Committee of Finance.

Faneuil Hall was granted to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, on the first Monday of June next, to celebrate their anniversarry.

The resignation of Engine Company, No 11, was accepted, and a new company appointed to take charge of the same.

The following street were ordered to be paved, viz: Commercial street, from Hanover street to the Marine Railway-house; and the following macadamized, viz: Carver, Eliot, Belknap, Pitts and Hawkins.

Warrants were granted to the following officers of the Fire Department, viz: Thomas A. Williams, foreman, Harrison C. Bird, 1st assistant, Erasmus J. Andrews, 2d assistant, of Engine No 7. Pelham W. Hayward foreman of City Hose Company.

The committee on the subject of Primary Schools, reported, that a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars be expended, under the direction of a joint committee, in erecting two suitable buildings for Primary Schools, one in District No 4, and the other in District No 6.

The Columbian Artillery were authorized to erect a flag staff on gun house corner of Cooper and South Margin streets.

The committee on the petition of the Trustees of the New England Institution for the Education of the Blind, praying that the property of said institution may in future be exempted from taxation, reported, that the City Council have no authority to exempt any species of property from taxation, nor in any case to abate or remit taxes: read and accepted.

Sundry persons, licensed as innholders, victuallers and retailers; sundry applications for such licenses, not granted.

CONGRESS.

Thursday, May 15. In Senate—A treaty of amity commerce and navigation between the U. S. and Chili was communicated by the President. Some discussion arose on a motion to print the proceedings of a meeting held in Wilmington, Del. disapproving the President's Protest. Mr Kane moved that the protest be attached to the prodeedings, and printed with them. This was almost unanomiusly rejected, and the motion to print was agreed to. The special order was then considered, on the report of the Judiciary Committee relative to the Pension Fund. Mr Clayton moved to amend the reported resolutions, by substituting for them two others, declaring, that the Revolutionary Pension Acts of May 15th 1828, and June 7th, 1832, are acts providing for the payment of military pensions, and that no power is conferred upon any secretary or department, to remove the agency under the last act from the Bank of the U. S. Mr Kane spoke in opposition to the resolutions until the hour of adjournment.

In the House—The rules were suspended, in order to consider the resolution of Mr Boon, fixing the 16th of June as the period of the adjournment of Congress. Mr Cambreleng expressed the opinion, that it was impossible to fix on any day, when various subjects of very great importance, remained to be acted on—among which, was the new and unexpected attitude assumed by the Bank. He moved to postpone the resolution, and to make it the special order of the day for Thursday the 29th. After a long debate, this motion prevailed, yeas 116, nays 95. The Indian Appropriation and the Harbor bills were then conside red, and the House adjourned.

Friday May 16. In Senate—A bill, supplementary to the tariff act of July 14, 1832, was passed to a third reading. A bill to aid in the construction of a lateral rail road from Baltimore to Washington, was considered, and various propositions for amendment were made, which were not disposed of when the Senate adj to Monday.

In the House—Mr Galbraith concluded his remarks on the resolution of Mr Mardis. Mr Stewart moved a suspension of the rules, with the view of moving that the resolution be laid on the table. The motion prevailed, yeas 115, nays 23. Mr Stewart then made his motion to lay the resolution on the table, but immediately afterwards withdrew it. It was renewed by Mr Moore of Va. Mr Adams asked if the motion was in order. The Chair decided that it was. Mr A. appealed from the decision, which, after a long debate, was affirmed, yeas 140, nays 13. Mr Clayton moved to lay the resolution, together with the amendment of Mr Corwin, on the table. Mr McKennan moved for a division of the question. The amendment declares the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the removal of the deposites, insufficient; and the effect of the division would be to procure a distinct vote on that proposition. The Chair pronounced the motion out of order. Both the amendment and the resolution were subsequently withdrawn. The Indian Appropriation and Harbor bills were considered, until the hour of adjournment.

Saturday May 17. The Senate did not sit.

In the House—The appropriation bill for the improvement of harbors, was reported by the Committee of the Whole, with various amendments. A motion was made by Mr Thomson of Ohio, to reconsider the vote, by which Mr Boon's resolution relative to the adjournment was postponed; but the motion was afterwards withdrawn. The bill making appropriations for fortifications was taken up. Mr Polk moved to suspend the appropriations for the works at George's Island, in Boston harbor, and to reduce that for the works on Castle Island, from $34,000 to $17,000. This was strenuously opposed by Mr Gorham. The Committee rose without taking the question, and the House addjourned.

Monday May 19. In Senate—Reports were communicated from the Treasury Department, showing the amount of public money in the Bank of Alexandria at the time of its failure, stating the number and amount of transfer drafts which have been issued, and communicating the statements of the Bank of the U. S. and the deposite banks since the 1st of Feb. Remonstrances against the petition of John Ames were presented by Mr Prentiss, Mr Silsbee, and Mr Chambers. Various memorials, on the subject of the removal of the deposites, were presented. The following resolution was offered by Mr Sprague;

Resolved, That the Commissioners under the late Treaty with France, be requested to communicate to the Senate the amount of the claims which have been presented to them: specifying the number of vessels and cargoes, the number of memorials, and distinguishing into classes those memorials, which have been accepted, those which have been suspended, those which have been rejected for defects in form—those which have been rejected for defects in substance; and specifying the amount of principal and interest claimed by the memorialists in each class.—Also, the number of cases that have been acted and adjudicated upon, distinguishing those that have been adjudged good from those that have been finally rejected.

The bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the U. S. was ordered to a third reading. The bill appropriating $350,000 in aid of the Baltimore and Washington Rail road, was passed, ayes 23, noes 20, after being so amended as to require that the mail shall be transported, free of charge.

In the House—The day was occupied with the presentation of memorials.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Cornelius W. Lawrence, Mayor elect of N. York resigning his seat in the House.

Tuesday, May 20—In Senate—Mr Webster presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Columbia, Lancaster co, Pa, remonstrating against the measures of the Executive in relation to the Bank of the United States, and particularly condemning the late Executive Protest against the proceedings of the Senate.

Mr Webster, on presenting this memorial, addressed the Senate at considerable length.

Mr Clayton presented a memorial from the principal Chiefs and delegates of the Cherokee Nation. He accompanied its presentation by some remarks. Mr C. concluded by moving that the memorial and proceedings be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr Forsyth moved that the paper be not received, and asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

After some debate, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 3. So the memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

In the House—Mr Horace Everett, from the Committee on Indian affairs, to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to Indian Affairs, made a detailed report accompanied by three bills, viz:

1. To provide for the organization of the Department, of Indian Affairs.

2. To regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

3. To provide for the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indian tribes therein.

Which bills were severally read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ten thousand copies of the said report were then ordered, by unanimous consent to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr Jones called for the reading of the report of the majority of the Committee on Elections which concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Thomas P. Moore be declared entitled to his seat as Representative for the 5th Congressional District of Kentucky.

Resolved, That R. P. Letcher in consideration of the expenses to which he has been subjected, is entitled to receive remuneration, at the rate of eight dollars per diem, and a similar sum, as viaticum, for every twenty miles.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Wm Montgomery, Esq, of N. Y. to Helen Louisa Wood—Col John M Fessenden to Mary P. daughter of John Bumstead, Esq,—Josiah Crosby, of Roxbury, to Lydia Averbeck.

In Charlestown, William Staples to Lydia B. Perkins.

In E. Cambridge, Rufus L. Bruce, of Boston, to Louisa Barnes.

In Dorchester, Orin Wilson, of Framingham, to Louisa Stone—Julius A. Noble of this city to Adeline, daughter of Wm Pope, Esq.

In Lexington, Capt, Wm D. Phelps of this city, to Susanna F. Bryant.

In Easton, Horatio Copeland to Delia M. Howard—Elijah Smith to Mary L. Mitchell.

In Raynham, Wm R. Deane, merchant of this city, to Abby, daughter of Rev Simeon Doggett of the former place.

In Granby, Con, William F. Martin of this city, to Julia Ann Finney.

In Bath, Me, Capt Francis A. Thompson of Boston to Sarah Richardson.

In Farmington, Me, John Moore to Susan Miles of Boston.

In N. York, Calvin Blanchard, of N. Y., to Lucy W. Woodward, late of Lowell, (Mass.)

In Brooklyn, N. Y. Er asmus D. Eldredge, Esq, of Pepperell, Mass, to Isabella, daughter of J. Burley Hill, Esq.

In Westminster, Vt James Haughton to Irena Norton, after a courtship of fifteen years.

In Annapolis, Md, Capt Philip F. Voorhees of the U. S. Navy, to Anne, daughter of John Randall, Esq.

In Mount Vernon, near Alexandria Dr Wm Fontaine Alexander, of A. to Anna Maria Blackburn Washington, daughter of the late John Washington Esq, of Mount Vernon.

In Paris, 2d ult, at the American Ambassador's Hotel, Robert Boneel, Esq, to S. Astor Langdon, grand daughter of John Jacob Astor, Esq of New York.

DEATHS.

In this city, Samuel Danforth Perkins, 34—suddenly, Chandler Robbins, Esq 72—Mercy, wife of Thos Griggs, 30—suddenly, Eliza, eldest daughter of Daniel Wild, Jr, 6 1-2—Mrs Ann Brackett, formerly of Weston, 64.

In West Cambridge, Miss Rebecca Adams, 81.

In Lowell, 10th inst, Esther Hyde, formerly of Ashby, 18.

Drowned, 9th inst, near Quincy Point, by the upsetting of a boat, Geore W. Arbuckle, 23.

Drowned, in the Merimac, Enoch Sawyer, of Methuen, about 50.

In Lynn, Charles Otis, son of Daniel O. Collins, 6 mos—Jacob, son of Edward Hiller 2 yrs—Sarah Calder, 44.

In Newbury, Jacob Woodwell, 70.

In Plymouth, Rev James H. Bugbee, Pastor of the Universalist Society in that town, 31.

In Middletown, Conn, Hannah, 80, relict of the late Hon Wm Cushing, of Scituate, Mass for many years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

In Little Compton, R. I. Lillis widow of the late Peley Stanfort, 78.

In Andover, Benj Gale, 66. He labored through the day, and ate his supper as usual. In the evening he was attacked with disease which terminated his life in about thirty minutes.

In Worcester, Rebecca, widow of the Hon Dwight Foster, late of Brookfield, 73.

In Portland, Capt, Cotton B. Brooks, 69.

In Machias Port, Capt, Elisha Marston, 54.

In Eastport, James Reed, (colored) of Boston, 50—cook of the packet Mary Elizabeth. He had been in the employ of Eastport merchants fifteen years, and gave unqualified satisfaction to all.

In New York suddenly, Mary, wife of Moses Hale, formerly of Worcester, Co. Mass. 52.

In Louisville, Ky. 1st inst. of scarlet fever, Rev Geo W. Ashbridge, Pastor of the First Presbyterian church in that city.

In Onondaga Hill, N. Y. Frances Gohnet, 14, and Maria Caroline, 18 daughter of Daniel Case, Esq formerly of Canton, Conn. Two days only before their respective deaths, they were in perfect health.

In Richmond, Va, Mrs Martha Tompkins, a native of New Hampshire.

TREMONT THEATRE.

MR WILLIAMSON'S BENEFIT.

Anniversary of the Boston Light Infantry.

MR WILLIAMSON has much pleasure in announcing his benefit for *WEDNESDAY*, the 28th May, on which occasion the Boston Light Infantry will visit the Theatre in Uniform.

Mr W. will appear for the first time in this Theatre in the character of BELINO, in the Opera of the *DEVIL'S BRIDGE.*

Particulars in future bills.

N. B. The Box Book is now open. may 24

WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

Refreshment House, Boston.

J. S. AMES, at the head of the Rail Road, in rear of the office, Washington street, is prepared to furnish ladies and gentlemen with every variety of refreshment usually found at such an establishment—except ardent spirits. He has fitted up and furnished a large Saloon for ladies which is in full view of the Rail Road for nearly a mile and will be handsomely lighted every evening.

J. S. A. at his well known Store and Manufactory. No 13 Essex street, near Boylston Market, continues to manufacture all kinds of *CONFECTIONARY*, and sells wholesale and retail cheaper than can be found elsewhere in the city.

N. B. He also takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his former customers fo their very liberal patronage years past, and solicits theirs, with the public, for the future. may 24

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of NOURSE & SHUMWAY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.—The concerns of the firm will be settled by CHARLES NOURSE.

CHARLES NOURSE.
W. A. SHUMWAY.

Boston May 14, 1834.

CHARLES NOURSE will continue in business at No 203 Washington street, where will be found a good assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, and Domestic Goods. may 24

New Music.

PENDLETON has just received all the late Music from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore among which are the following Songs and Duets, as sung by Mr and Mrs Wood;

I would tell her I love her; Absent Friends;
Black eyed Susan; Meet me tomorrow;
Tho' far from thee; The unwilling Bride;
Time! time! time! Her heart is not their;
The toast be, dear woman;
Ah! Maiden cease those pearly tears;
Descend to me my dearest;
From distant climes a Troubadour;
A cup of Nectar! You'll meet me, won't you?
Oh! meet me where the willow weeps;
Love like a shadow flies, (Duet;)
Hours of Absence, (Duet)

On hand, an extensive assortment of Foreign Music, by the celebrated composers. No 208 Washington street.

may 24

Portrait & Miniature Painting.

MR R. ROWLEY respectfully his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Gallery of Paintings from 260 Washington street, to Pearl Place, No 11, where he invites the lovers of the art of Painting to call and examine the productions of his pencil.

Mr R. has arranged his rooms so as to receive visitors all hours of the day without interrupting his sitters, and those who do him the honor to call will not (as formerly) be turned away with the excuse of "I am engaged, please to call again."

Mr R. takes this opportunity of rendering to his patrons his sincere thanks for their ample patronage, and he pledges himself to endeavor to merit a continuance of the same by paying strict attention to the wishes of those who may hereafter sit for their Miniatures or Portraits.

may 24

G. & J. L. THOMPSON,

NO 28, LONG WHARF,

OFFER FOR SALE—

10 [illegible] Pepper Bags;
21 do Coffee do
30 do German Hessians;
15 do Brown Rolls;
50 M. Havana Cigars;
500 Gunny Bags;
50 bbls Beef. may 17

Land on Washington Street.

FOR SALE a lot of land, pleasantly situated on Washington street, containing 32,000 feet, all of which is suitable for House lots, will be sold on reasonable terms, and in lots to suit purchasers, or exchanged for houses in this city. Apply to SAMUEL R. ALLEN. 110 Milk street. is6w may 10

Window Glass.

500 BOXES Baltimore Window GLASS; 250 do Waterford do do; 150 do German do do, all sizes, from 6 by 8 to 24 by 30, for sale at HENDERSON'S Window Glass and Paint Store, No 75. Union street. is3m mar 15

New Carpetings

JOHN DOGGETT & CO, have just received per Chatham, Lowell and Trenton, a splendid assortment of Saxony, Brussels and Ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, &c. &c.

Also, per Louvre, a large assortment of Paris Looking Glass Plates, all sizes, up to 100 by 48 inches, all of which are offered on favorable terms, at No, 16 Cornhill.

ap 12 is6w

Curacoa Goat Skins.

5000 CURACOA GOAT SKINS, for sale by MOSES WHITNEY, Jr, 12 Clinton street. 4t may 3

Leeching and Cupping.

MR and MRS THAYER inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to apply LEECHES at any part of the city, or at their establishment, No 38, Milk street.

Mr T. having received numerous calls for CUPPING, is now prepared to answer all orders, and hopes by personal attention to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. A liberal discount will be made to those who are unable to pay the established price. tf jan 25

China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

144 WASHINGTON STREET.

BENJAMIM W. GAGE, having just received by the recent arrivals, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms, India, English, and French *CHINA*, with an extensive assortment of Printed. Toilet, Dining, and Tea Ware, Common Ware, of all descriptions; Rich cut, pressed and plain Glass; Curtain pins; Furniture; Knobs; Door plates; with a great variety of other articles, usually kept in a Crockery Ware Store, which will be sold at very low prices, at wholesale or retail. Friends and the public are most respectfully invited to call.

may 10 6w

Rich Silks and Prints.

CHANDLER & GREENLEAF have just received one case rich Poult de Soie; one case medium quality do. of desirable colors, which they will sell at low prices.

One case rich London Prints, entirely new patterns.

Also, in Store—a complete assortment of bleached Domestic Cottons; English Gauze Flannels; rich Furniture Patches; common do; French and English Muslins, &c. No 325, Washington street, 2d door north of West str't, may 10

New Testament

THE Common Version, on a fair and elegant type, beautifully printed and bound—in morocco, $1—Arabesque, gilt edged, $1,75.

The publishers of this admirable edition of the Testament, aware of the great want of precisely such an edition as this; spared no expense to make it worthy of the encouragement of the public.

The following are some notices selected from a large number on hand:

'A more suitable or acceptable present in this beautiful form, could not be devised.'

'An elegant specimen of book making, and opens as that good book should open to all, as if it was willing to be read.'

'A splendid stereotype edition of the New Testament.

LILLY, WAIT & CO.
may 10 121 Washington street.

Tanner's Emigrant's Guide.

VIEW of the Valley of the Mississippi, or the Emigrant's and Traveller's Guide to the West. Containing a general description of that entire country; and also notices of the soil, productions, rivers, and other channels of intercourse and trade; and likewise of the cities and towns, progress of education, &c of each State and Territory.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

Received by LILLY, WAIT & CO 121 Washington street may 10

Lewis D. Boise.

ONE door north of the Railroad Bank Building, Lowell Mass.—has received his Spring supply of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS*, etc, which he will be pleased to make into such Garments as his friends and patrons may require, according to the prevailing fashions or their own dictation—and he pledges himself to use his utmost exertion to give general satisfaction.

On Hand, a prime assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING* and Fancy articles. Additions will continue to be made to the above, according to the varying style of Fashion, or the wishes of his customers—and will be disposed of at reasonable prices for Cash Only.

Lowell may 10 3t

ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.

HARDING'S GALLERY,—SCHOOL STREET.

THE PUBLIC is respectfully informed, that there was opened for EXHIBITION, on THURSDAY, May 1st, a COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, *EXCLUSIVELY THE PRODUCTION OF BOSTON ARTISTS.* The collection comprises about *Two Hundred* Pictures, few of which have been before exhibited.

Gallery opens at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents:

Harding's Gallery, School street, May 3. tf

CHRIST'S LAST SUPPER!

THE Magnificent Copy, in Wax, of the LORD'S SUPPER, from the celebrated Picture of Leonardo da Vinci, is now ready for public inspection at the *MASONIC TEMPLE.* The arrangement of this Exhibition is entirely novel in its character; the Figures of our Saviour and his Apostles are the size of life, and the proprietor is confident the whole will be pronounced a correct, spirited, and beautiful representation on a large scale, of the immortal Da Vinci's greatest production.

Admission 25 cents—Season Tickets 50 cents.

Hours of Exhibition from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 P. M. till 7 P. M. On Saturdays from 11 till 2; from 5 till 9. may 17

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscriber has taken into copartnership Mr MOSES POTTER, formerly of Providence, and the business in future will be conducted under the firm of *HASTINGS & POTTER*, at 187, Washington street.

Boston, April 5th, 1834. J. S. HASTINGS.

april 26 4w

Crockery, China and Glass Ware

HASTINGS & POTTER.

187, Washington, corner of School street,

HAVE received by the recent arrivals from Liverpool a great variety of new goods in their line, which with their former stock comprises upwards of 400 packages adapted for the wholesale and retail trade.

Country merchants are respectfully invited to examine their goods.

They have also received at New York, from Havre and Bordeaux, 40 packages plain white, and gilt French Porcelain, which is daily expected in this city; when opened, they will be able to furnish Families and Hotels, with Dining, Tea, and Coffee Services, in any quantity they may require.

april 26 4w

Paper Hanging Warehouse.

A COMPLETE assortment of FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS just received, suitable for parlors entries and chambers, borders, fire board prints of the newest styles and beautiful colors, and will regularly receive the new patterns from France.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of American manufacture, for sale, wholesale and retail at very low prices by J. P. HURLBERT, Agent, No 25 Court street, opposite the new Court House. 2m may 10

Clothes Warehouse.

NO 38 & 40 CONGRESS STREET.

J. & W. W. ROSS, inform their customers and the public. that they have on hand a complete assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY-MADE, CLOTHING, &c, &c, &c.

which they offer as low as can be purchased in the city for cash. 3m mar 8

DAVID RUE,

HAS taken the Cellar No 15 Water street, Boston, for the purpose of Restoring and Cleansing Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Merino Shawls, Coats and Habits, Curtains, Cushions, &c.

Also, Military Dresses done in prime order.

N. B. Washing and Ironing done in excellent style, in rear of No 33. Belknap street. tf april 26

Dentist.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he continues at 87 Washington street Boston, (near the Post Office,) where he will be happy to wait upon those who will favor him with their patronage.

SAMUEL BAKER.

N. B. No operation will be painful, except extracting Teeth, and this, will be done with as much ease as the nature of the case will admit. 3t q may 3

Removal.

SAWYER & GOODNOW have removed from 251 Washington street, to 13 Court street, where they intend keeping a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of the best quality—which they will sell as cheap as can be had at any other store in the city.

N. B Just received a fresh assortment of Ladies French Shoes.

Also—Gentlemen's calf, horse, seal and goat Boots.

ap 26 2m

Spring Fashion.

ANDRE & LOVELL, (Clothes Warehouse, Tudor's Building, third door from Court street) respectfully invite their customers and the public to call and see their Spring Fashions, just received.

Together with a good assortment of English and French *GOODS*. which they will have made up to in order first rate style, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the city. Amongst the Goods is a new and very superior article for Summer Coats and Pantaloons. Also on hand, a variety of Pantaloons, Vests, and some superfine Coats, which will be sold low for cash. Likewise, an elegant assortment of superior made Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Hdkfs, &c. may 10

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and former customers, that he has removed from No 13 Court street, to No 19 Washington street, (up stairs,) where may be found an excellent assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings of all colors and qualities, and which will be made up to order at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers. H. C. LINCOLN, agent.

may 3 2m

Large Discounts for Cash.

THE subscribers believing the present system of credit injurious to both the buyer and seller, and wishing to change the same so far as practicable, have determined to commence a *Cash Business*, and will, after this date, discount from their former prices, 8 *per cent for cash*, thereby giving those who are in the habit of cashing their bills some *real* advantage, and also hold out to others an inducement to adopt the same course. It is a frequent complaint of those who settle their bills promptly, that they "pay for others' delinquencies." As this system will obviate all such causes of complaint, they trust it will meet the approbation of their customers, and all those who may hereafter become such.

GOODRICH & HUNTINGTON, Merchant Tailors,
dec 21 tf No 5 (Arcade) Joy's Buildings

Ladies Writing Class.

MR FOSTER will devote the time, from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. exclusively to Ladies' Classes. His improved method of instruction (essentially different from any other extant) is so simple and efficacious as to eradicate, in a few lessons, the most confirmed and irregular scrawl, and to substitute a free and rapid use of the pen. Those Ladies who are dissatisfied with their present style of writing, may here have an opportunity of obtaining, in the shortest time possible, a neat, flowing, and beautiful hand, by a method so plain and easy as to render the practice of it highly interesting. For particulars, apply at his Rooms, No 10 School street, where various specimens of improvement, &c. may be seen.

Morning and Evening Classes for Gentlemen.

may 3 tf

Straw Carpeting.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 109 pieces superior Straw Carpeting, white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6 4 and 7-4 widths which he will sell by the piece or yard, at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw Table Mats.

may 3 1m

Shawls.

THE subscribers are induced to advertise their VALUABLE STOCK OF SHAWLS, which they are desirous should attract the particular attention of their customers. The assortment is comprised in the following list, viz;

RICH DRESS SHAWLS,

French Cashmere, plain centres; Thibet and Camels hair do: Real Moscow, filled centres; Scotch Thibet do; German do; French do, with medallions; do do Painted do; do do Embroidered do; do do Foulard centres; do do Damask do; plain black Cashmere; do do Thibet; do do do do do with borders. Nankin and Canton Crape Shawls; plain and filled Hernani do; do Taglioni do; do heavy Satin do.

LONG SHAWLS.

11 splendid French Camels hair; colors, black, scarlet, crimson and white.

TRAVELLING SHAWLS

Highland Plaid, new patterns; Prussian fine wool do; French with course medallions; do heavy spun Silk.

INDIA SHAWLS. *(on consignment.)*

40 *Real Camels hair* Shawls. comprising a most valuable collection of Black, Scarlet, Green, and White Long and Square Shawls; most of which, by order of owners, will be sold at one half their actual cost in Calcutta.

By our advertisement of 9th inst it will be seen our object is to close entirely our Retail Stock of Fancy Goods, a valuable part of which is comprised above.

Prices guaranteed to be made satisfactory to purchasers.

E. K. WHITAKER & CO.
may 3 93 Washington street, up stairs.

Ready Made Linen.

LINEN and Cotton SHIRTS, Shirt COLLARS and BOSOMS, of every style and quality, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. may 3

Philadelphia Stocks.

RECEIVED this day, 1 case Tennent's Neck Stocks; super Ozonna; Corded Silk, Satin and Bombazine dress, ties and plain; super White Satin with dress ties, of the latest English and Philadelphia styles.—Also, a splendid assortment of Spitalsfield Hdkfs, and English Black and Fancy Silk Cravats, At J. G. WYMAN'S No 5 Court street. tf may 3

Daughter's Own Book.

NEW EDITION. This edition is very much improved in the style of "getting up." It now forms a very neat volume of 24mo. size, bound in a very tasteful style, and is sold at a reduced price. There is no book in the market that is so well adapted for a present to a daughter or a sister. There is surely no judicious American parent who would not rejoice in the possession of this unpretending work, not merely as a lesson of wisdom for a beloved daughter, on entering the unattempted trials of life, but as an invaluable monitor to the adult ear.

The Daughter's Own Book is a work that we can most sincerely recommend to the perusal of every parent and every daughter in our country. And it is our earnest hope and belief that it will produce a salutary influence upon the character of the rising generation. Published by LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street.

april 26

Calicoes.

FROM the New York auctions, a lot of three Col'd fancy prints, warranted free from damage for 12 1-2 cts a yard at WHITE'S, 69 Hanover street.

may 3 3t

Havana Tobacco.

35 ZEROONS Havana leaf tobacco wrappers and fillers, part yellow and spotted, for sale by JOHN CLARK, Jr. No 30 Long wharf. 6w may 3

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WIGS,

MADE to order and in the latest and most approved style, at E. E. DYER'S, 90 Washington st.

feb 8

Livery Stable Removed.

URIAH PROCTOR would respectfully inform his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from Howard street to the convenient and airy Stable connected with Wesson's (late Earl's) Coffee House, No 35 Hanover street, being but a short distance from his former stand, where he can furnish Carriages, Horses and Chaises, &c. at short notice. 3m mar 22

Gentlemen's Fashionable GARMENTS.

FROCK Coats, Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. for sale, ready made, or made to measure, at OSGOOD'S, 31, Dock Square,—where is for sale a prime assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery. tf sept 7

Noyau, Anizette, &c.

12 HHDS super pink and white Noyau,
4 do do Anizette,
6 do Cherry Rum,
A variety of Distilled Cordials,
Champaigne, Madeira and Sherry Wines,
Robertson's superior bottled Pale Ale,
100 doz fine bottled Cider,
Lemon Syrup, by the dozen or gallon,
Stoughton's Elixir, do do

And a general assortment of Liquors, for sale by SAMUEL Q. COCHRAN, corner of Congress and Lindall streets. 3m feb 22

Rich Dress Stocks.

FASHIONABLE styles of bow, and plain plaited bows, plain and handkerchief Satin and Mohair STOCKS, made in the best manner. Also, plain, plaited and bow Bombazine, Silk, Velvet and other Stocks, for sale by the dozen or single at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. may 3

Fresh Goods—For Cash.

HOW & JONES, No 69 Milk street, offer for sale, a general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

adapted to the season—on lowest terms, for Cash.

Also—An extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, and HATS, of all kinds, which are offered low.

may 3 3m

Removal.

BRUCE & CO, have removed from No 235, Washington street to No 251, five doors south of the old stand, (on the same side of the street) where they intend to keep constantly for sale a large and fashionable assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, Spoons, Combs, Perfumery and Fancy Goods at the lowest cash prices.

N. B Watches, Specks, Jewelry, &c. repaired at short notice with moderate charges.

Dry Goods for Cash.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

S. WALES & CO, No 205 Washington street offer for the examination of city and country purchasers, for Cash, an extensive assortment of *FRESH GOODS*, which will be sold at wholesale or retail at prices satisfactory to buyers. They are now opening—

Cases 4-4 Gothic Furniture Patch, for Window Curtains, &c,
do 5-4 blk French Bombazine, best fabric, very low,
do white and green Blond Gauze Veils.
do English and French, plaid and striped Ginghams,
do superior Mourning do, fast colors,
do Double Foundation Muslins,
do Brown Watered Cambric, for Calashes,
do Ladies' Top Sleeves,
do superior Spool Cotton on blk Spools,
do low priced Copperplate, handsome designs,
do two and three col'd Furnitures, do,
do superior rich Chintz do do,
do col'd Cambrics and Glazed Ginghams, for linings,
do Brown Linens and Yellow Nankins,
do India Rubber Braces and Elastics,
do 5-4 Book Muslin; Corded Robes,
do blue blk, blk and col'd Lustring Ribbon,
do Gauze Bonnet and Cap do,
do triple and double Chain blk Galoons,
do Silk Braids; Velvet and Silk Beltings,
do white Corset Braids, extra width,
do *FANCD HDKFS*, a large variety of new and beautiful styles, low priced and rich,
do Hennequin's superior *MERINO SHAWLS*,
do Sewing Silk; Thibet and Crape Fancy do.
do Cambric Edgings and Insertings, all wrought and comprising a very fine variety,
do 4-4 and 5-4 Checked Cambrics and White Cambrics,
do 4-4 and 5-4 Jaconet and Swiss Muslins.
do Bishop Lawn and Imitation L. Cambric,
do Wrought and Tambored Muslin Capes.
do Ladies Bead Bags col'd and blk.
do do do do, small size beautiful, for Purses,
do superior full size blk Italian Cravats,
do *CASSIMERES*, blue, fancy, drab and mixed.
do *BROADCLOTHS*, blue, blk and fancy colors,
do Drillings, Cassinetts, &c &c for summer wear.

SILKS.

do Gro de Naples, Gro de Swiss, Poult de Soie,
do rich fig'd Silks; small fig'd do; Watered do.
do Satins, Florences Sarsnets, Levantines, Synchaws, Vestings, &c &c,

LINEN GOODS.

do 4-4 Irish Linen, in whole and half pieces, best fabric,
do Damask Table Linen and Linen Sheetings,
do superfine double Damask Table Clothes,
do col'd, fig'd and Plaid Table Covers,
do Linen Cambrics and Lawns,
do Linen Cambric Hdkfs, a large variety.

LACE GOODS.

do 4-4, Bobbinett and Grecian Laces,
do Plain do and do Quillings,
do Bobbinett Edgings and Lace Caps,
do Thread Lace Edgings and Insertings,
do blk Silk Edgings and Footing Laces, for trimming ladies' Capes and Dresses,
do blk Lace Veils, some quite rich.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

do Ladies' and Gents; super Kid and H. S. Gloves, blk, white and col'd, all extra sizes.
do full size white cotton, silk and worsted Hosiery,
do do do blk and col'd do do,
do blk and white Silk Gloves; white Cotton do; Brown Linen do.

CALICOES.

do London 4-4 small fig'd Prints, choice colors and patterns,
do do, very rich light and dark new styles,
do Mourning and Medium col'd do,
do Dover Prints, small, medium and large figures.
do Also, a variety of low and middling priced Prints.
do London single and rich col'd and mourning Muslins.

—ALSO—

Choppa, Pongee and Spitalfield Hdkfs.

To the above, additions are daily making, and all of which will be found worth the attention of Purchasers.

ap 12 6w

New Publication.

FAMILIAR ANECDOTES OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. By James Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd, with a Sketch of the life of the Shepherd. By S. Dewitt Bloodgood,

PILGRIMS OF THE RHINE. By Bulwer.

TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN CAFFRARIA. By Stephen Kay, corresponding member of the South African Institution.

Recived this day by LILLY, WAIT & CO, 121 Washington street. ap 26

Lynn Mechanics Fire and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

GIVE notice that their Capital Stock is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in and invested according to law, and that they continue to make FIRE INSURANCE, for any amount not exceeding $3500 on one risk, and Marine Insurance, for any amount not exceeding $3500 on one risk, at their office, Lynn Mechanics Bank.

MICAJAH C. PRATT, President.

A. RHODES, Sec'y.
Lynn, April 5. tf

MISCELLANIES.

For the New England Galaxy.

THE TWO BUTCHERS;

A GOOD STORY SPOILT IN TELLING.

Come all ye good people, come list to my ditty,
While I tell you a tale of our old fashioned city,
When beggars were rare and base swindlers were few,
And few folks were troubled with nothing to do.

In Tripe lane a Butcher sold bacon and greens,
As idle as sloth, with a plenty of means;
And he sported a buggy, a long nine and glass,
And though he rode often, brought nothing to pass.
His cash it went free, as the stream of a pump,
And the neighbors all swore that this butcher must slump,
When the greens and the bacon had gone from his stall,
For this butcher was idle though his means were not small.
One day as he sate in his ill arranged shop
With a neighbor, discussing a noggin of pop,
A customer came with a basket to buy
A lot of green sarse, though it came very high,
But the butcher, intent on his noggin, kept drinking,
And left his good customer staring and winking,
To wait on himself or to buy other greens,
For this butcher was lazy though he did not lack means.
At last, his tired customer flew in a passion,
For mad freaks at that time were getting in fashion,
And soon in another small shop he found greens,
Where the butcher toiled hard with but very small means.
For years in this manner the butchers kept shop,
One selling his greens and one drinking his pop,
Till at last the rich butcher became very poor,
And the poor one became very rich to be sure.
The rich butcher's notes were dishonored for years,
And the rap of the sheriff saluted his ears
From the blush of the morn to the shade of the night;
Not one was so plagued as this lazy old wight.
At length in his stall the rich butcher was taken,
And thrown into prison to pay for his bacon,
While his horse and his buggy, his long nine and glass,
Were struck off at auction to pay for his sarse,
While his family quietly came on the town,
And changed their white biscuit for bread somewhat brown.
But the one who was pennyless, now had grown pursey,
By living on shin soup and wearing cheap kersey.
He had stuck to his shop like a tick to a sheep,
And had murdered young calves in the visions of sleep,
And when the day previous he dined upon beans
He spent the night afterwards dreaming of greens.
And now in his coach he rides proudly along,
The leader on 'change, and the gay of the throng;
While his wife sits beside him the fairest of queens,
And chants the loud anthem of "bacon and greens."

Then mortals, my moral is plain as your noses,
He gets more who works hard than he does who dozes;
And time, the corrector of all things improper,
Will strip from the lazy the uttermost copper.
Then work ye, good people, no matter how lowly,
The idler is wicked, the worker is holy.

MANSION HOUSE. SHAVING EXTRAORDINARY. A journeyman barber was brought before the Lord Mayor on Saturday, charged with having, in a fit of drunkennes, threatened to assault and shave his mistress dry.

The mistress, who keeps a shaving shop in Petticoat lane, stated that she employed two men besides the defendant to do the business of the shop, which had a very fair trade, considering the general negligence of the neighborhood as to the growth of unnecessary hair. Unfortunately the defendant's habits became offensive to the customers She had expostulated with him frequently, for he was a skilful hand but remonstrance was useless. The customers began to go to a rival establishment; and to save herself from ruin, she told him he must depart. This sentence at once introduced him to a gin shop, where he took so copiousty to the 'cream of the valley,' that he determined to besiege the shaving soap; and, to the terror of the neighbors proceeded to the work, razor in hand, and swearing that he would shave his mistress without the mercy of a taste of soap and water.

The defendant. My Lord, it's all revenge. Missis has a grudge towards me, for she always puts me in the rough work, and I'm blest if my hand can stand it.

The Lord Mayor—What do you call the rough work? I suppose you have to shave and cut hair as the other men do?

The defendant—Like the other men! Lord bless you, your worship, I've got for to shave all the Jews as comes to our shop out of mourning. [Laughter.] It's no joke to go over a pair of cheeks wat no steel's touched for three months.

The mistress stated that those remarks were a libel upon her character, and calculated to do great injury to her shop.

The defendant—Only let me have fair play at a face, and I defy Barbirossa; but I'm hanged if I can make a horse's tail smooth as a yard of welwet in a couple of minutes. [Laughter.] Besides, please you my lord, if there's a blacksmith, or a coal-heaver as wants his face to be goe'd over, why misses calls out to me 'Jack, clap your suds upon that face.' [Laughter.]

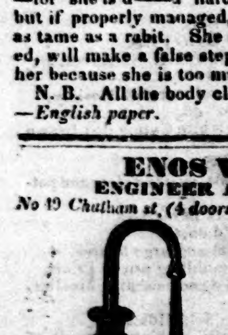
The Lord Mayor tried to reconcile the parties, but in vain. The defendant was discharged. He said he would try for employment at the other end of the town.—*London paper.*

NEVER HOLD YOUR HEAD TOO HIGH. One day, a little bantam-cock, with a high top-knot, was exceedingly vain, because he had so many feathers on his legs, that he could hardly walk, seeing a goose duck her head in passing under a bar at least six feet high, thus accosted her: "Why, thou miserable, bare-legged caitiff! thou shovel-nosed, web-footed, pigeon-toed scavenger of the highways! thou fool of three elements! not content with ignominiously crawling under a fence, thou must even nod thy empty pate by way of confessing thy inferiority. Behold how we bantams do these things!" So saying, with a great deal of puffing and fluttering, with the help of his bill, he managed to gain the top of the fence, where he clapt his wings, and was just on the point of crowing in triumph, when a great hawk, that was sailing over his head, pounced down on him, and seizing him by the top knot, carried him off without ceremony.—The goose, cocking her eye, and taking a side view of the affair, significantly shook her feathers, and the next time she passed under a bar, bowed her head lower than ever.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. To be sold, for five shillings, my wife Jane Heeband. She is stoutly built, stands firm, and is sound. She can sow and reap; hold a plough and drive a team; and would answer any stout able man that can hold a tight rein—for she is d——d hard mouthed and head strong; but if properly managed, would either lead or drive as tame as a rabit. She now and then, if not watched, will make a false step. Her husband parts with her because she is too much for him.

N. B. All the body clothes will be given with her.—*English paper.*

ENOS WILDER,
ENGINEER AND PLUMBER,
No 19 Chatham st, (4 doors from No 19, Merchants' Row,)



CONTINUES to manufacture Beer, Cider, Soda, and Mineral *WATER PUMPS*, with improvements, making them superior to any now in use, made of Metal, warranted not to corrode or injure the flavor of the Liquor, with or without IceBoxes—at prices from 10 to $15. The subscriber is frequently exchanging his Pumps, and has on hand almost every other kind in use, and will sell those which cost 30 or $35, at from 6 to $10.

HYDRAULIC and *COMMON PUMPS*, of every description, for hot or cold water, from the highest to the lowest prices. *LIQUOR PUMPS* of a new construction, and far superior to any heretofore manufactured. Small size, pure Tin Pipes.

ENGINE WORK, Hose Screws, Screw Cutting, and Brass Work of every description done in the best style at short notice. Also, Patterns for Brass Casting made to order. All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch, at the lowest Cash prices, by mail or otherwise. mar 29

ANDRE & LOVELL,
Clothes Warehouse,
TUDOR'S BUILDING,
Third door from Court street, BOSTON.
dec 21 3m

Nahant House.

THE Subscriber would respectfully give notice that he will open the *NAHANT HOUSE*, on Monday next, for the reception of company during the ensuing season. No pains will be spared to render every thing agreeable to all such as may desire to visit this delightful retreat. THOMAS RHODES.
Nahant, May 17. tf

E. E. DYER.
No 98 WASHINGTON STREET.

HAS on hand, and is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, additional supplies of the following articles, which he offers at wholesale or retail at as low prices as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the city.

Tortoise Shell Combs, viz;—Wrought top India and American Carved Combs, some very rich, from 3 to $15 each; wrought long round combs; India wrought side combs; plain combs from $1 to 6 each; plain quill-back combs; side combs, 1 to 1 1-2 inch teeth; plain round do; plain neck do; dressing and pocket do, superior quality.

Ivory Combs, viz;—Superfine, super-superfine extra-superfine, ne plus ultra, and extra wide do; ivory dressing do; pocket do, double and single.

Imitation Shell Combs, viz;—Carved top do; stamped and pressed do, of various patterns.

Dressing and Pocket Combs. viz;—Horn dressing do; English, French, and American oval, swelling case, crescent, and common pocket do.

Fancy Articles—Bead Reticules, purses and necklaces; buckskin and fancy purses; ever pointed silver pencil cases; lead points; lead pencils: silver thimbles; silver spectacles; plated and steel do; corset rings; snuff boxes; fancy boxes; wafers, in boxes; ready made pens, in boxes; German shaving glasses, with drawers.

Pockets Books, &c. viz;—Wallet, double and single, with steel clasp and spring; note cases; memorandum books; pocket books and wallets, with plated clasps, calf, sheep skin, and common gilt pocket books.

Brushes, &c. viz;—Clothes, hair, tooth, comb and shaving brushes. shaving boxes, &c.

Beads, viz;—Black and fancy colored cut Beads; black and fancy colored seed do, gilt and steel do.

Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, in all their variety.

Bear's Oil, and Ward's Vegetable Oil, for the growth of the Hair.

Depilatory for removing superfluous Hair.

Vegetable Dye, for changing red or grey Hair to a beautiful brown or black. may 17

Edinburgh Tooth Ache Paste.

PUT up in splendid platina boxes with entirely perfect and simple directions for the application therof Warrented Genuie.

Though numerous specifics pretending to the cure of tooth ache, have, from time to time, been brought before the public, none has been known so completely to answer the purpose with less trouble, less pain, with a perfect certianty of cure, if judiciously applied, as the Edinburgh Tooth Paste. For the last few years, it has gradually risen into public estimation, by the increased demands from Druggists, from all quarters where it has been known which proves its complete and general excellence in the cure of tooth ache.

"Every person should possess it who is subject to periodical attacks of tooth ache."—*Edinburgh Journal of Humanity.*

For sale at all the Druggists Stores in Boston, Charlestown and Cambridgeport. 3m may 17

The highly improved Ladies
SPRING BACK BOARDS.

FOR those afflicted with weakness in the shoulders or inclined to stoop, the above named article is decidedly the best ever introduced for those afflictions. The only sure way for persons to have the article to fit well and set easy, is to be measured expressly for it.

The Subscriber will wait personally upon those persons at their places of residence who cannot make it convenient to call at his Room. Stocks and Suspenders of the various kinds made to order at short notice at Chambers, No 33, School street, opposite Mr Ballou's Church. T H. FOSTER,
may 17 Successor to J. G. SHUTE.

KIMBALL'S
STOCK AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

READY MADE LINEN, HOSIERY AND GLOVE STORE, No 12, Washington street, (a few doors above Dock Square,) BOSTON.

Bombazine, Silk, Kid, Hair and Velvet Stocks, covered on bristles, hair cloth, and with the hinge.
Black, white, and mixt Silk, Cotton, Linen, Worsted, Lambs' Wool, and Vigonia Hose.
Doe, Beaver, Silk, Kid, Buck, Linen and Hoskin Gloves.
Cravat Stiffners.
Linen Collars and Shirt Bosoms.
Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Morocco, Calf, Doerskin and India Rubber Suspenders.
Wash Leather, Worsted, Lambs' Wool, Flannel and Linen under Shirts and Drawers.
Russia Riding Belts. Pantaloon Straps.
White Dress Stocks, for Balls, weddings, &c. &c.
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
Linen and Cotton Shirts. Deer Skin Under Shirts and Drawers. Fashionable articles made to order. april 5

Glass Door Plates, Door Knobs,
BELL PULLS AND NUMBERS.

MANUFACTURED and Warranted by the NEW ENGLAND GLASS COMPANY—the most durable and ornamental articles for outside and inside doors. Specimens of various kinds constantly on hand and may be seen at their Ware House, No 140 Washington street, Boston. tf dec 28

Garden Seeds, English Cheese, &c

G. MURDOCK & CO, 23 Dock Square, have received, by the Julian from London, their usual supply of new *GARDEN SEEDS*—among which are, 30 bushels Peas, assorted; Early and Late Cauliflower, Cabbages, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Radish, Mangel Wurtzel, Rutabaga, &c. &c.

Likewise—Cheshire and North Wiltshire loaf Cheeses; Brown Stout and Porter, in quart and pint bottles.
april 19 6t

House, Ship, Sign & Ornamental
PAINTING.

EBENEZER SCOTT, would infrom his friends and the public, that all orders for any of the above branches, left at his Shop, No 135 Ann street or in Box No 135 Area of Mechanics' Reading Room, will meet with prompt attention. 3m ap 5

Great Reduction in Price!
BELL'S CELEBRATED STANDARD PASTE BLACKING.

THIS old established composition, never known to have been equalled for excellence in preserving the leather, and giving it a beautiful jet black lustre, is for sale at the Warehouse, No 5 Faneuil Hall, at reduced prices.

Large Size, $10 per Gross—Retail, 12 1-2 cents.
Small " $8 " Do. 10 "
april 19 2m

BOYS' CAPS.

OF every description *manufactured* and sold wholesale or retail, at very low prices, by
H. H. LEAVITT,
93 *Court street, near head of Hanover street.*
ap 12 2m

Printing Presses, &c.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, No 39 Congress street, have on hand a general assortment of Printing and Standing Presses of the various sizes and prices. They furnish also the Tufts' Presses, which has met so generally the approbation of Printers in this city and many other places. Orders for Types, Printing Materials and Stereotype plates, in all their variety, executed promptly and in the best manner. Orders may be addressed to J. GORHAM ROGERS, Agent for the Co. april 26

Gold and Silver Leaf.

RED, Green, Crimson, Scarlet Yellow, White, Gold and Silver Bronze. Also, a superior article of French Imitation Gold Leaf, which is highly approved of by all that have used it.

The above, together with a large assortment of Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, is offered for sale at low prices, by S. ANDREWS, Nos 3 and 4, North Market and Clinton streets. tf jan 11

Winter and Summer Oil,
FOR FAMILY USE.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS, 37, Commercial street, will keep constantly for sale, WINTER and SUMMER OIL, of 1st quality, for family use.
Also, Oil Cannisters of various sizes. mar 22

Oriental Shaving Soap.

A NEW and important discovery!! This article is justly celebrated for its peculiar properties in rendering the Beard soft and easy to cut. It supersedes other soaps on account of its liquid form, making the process of shaving easier and quicker. The article needs no recommendation but one simple trial, which will prove its qualities.

DIRECTIONS—Drop three drops into a cup, wet your brush in warm water and rub it, and it will produce an elegant fine lather, which will supply for hours.

Prepared by Stephen Thayer, & Co, New Ipswich, N. H. Sold by their Agent in Boston, SAMUEL ANDREWS, Nos 3 and 4 North Market street. [illegible]

Traders Attend.
BOOTS & SHOES, SELLING OFF FOR CASH.

THOMAS C. WALES. No 195 Washington street, has now on hand a splendid assortment of *CUSTOM MADE BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of the most *FASHIONABLE* patterns, all of which he will sell very low for *CASH* before the first of July next, *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*. The following are a few of the kinds, viz;

1000 pairs prime Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do do Leather do do.
500 do do Kid do do.
500 do do Prunella do do.
500 do do Misses Leather do.
500 do do do Kid Slippers.
1500 do do Ladies' do do first rate.
500 do do do do Sandals do,
1000 do do do do very cheap.
500 do do Prunella do do do
1000 do prime do do do spring heels.
500 do do do Leather do do.
500 do do do do do Run Rounds.
5000 do do Children's Morrocco and Leather Shoes.
500 do do do do cheap do
500 do Men's heel'd Pumps, first rate,
500 do do Dancing do do do.
500 do do Goat Skin Summer Boots.
100 do do do do do do spring heels.
500 do do Calf Skin do do all kinds.
300 do do Cowhide do do long and short,
500 do do narrow strap'd Calf Shoes.
1000 do do wide do do do.
1000 do Boy's Bootees and Shoes, all kinds.

N. B. *COUNTRY MERCHANTS* are particularly invited to call and examine the stock and prices before purchase, as it is the intention of the present owner to sell off every article before the above stated time.
ap 26 2m

ANDREW ELLISON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

HAS removed to 62 Court street, near New England Museum, and has on hand *TAILOR'S CHALK*, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ALSO, INCH MEASURES. 3m may 17

Removal.

S. MASON, *PORTRAIT PAINTER*, has removed from No 19 Washington street to No 77 Cornhill formerly Market street.

☞ Specimens of his work may be seen at his rooms.
may 17

WM CHADWELL.
DEPUTY SHERIFF AND AUCTIONEER.
Office No 1, house No 7 Masonic Square.
Lynn, may 17

To Purchashers of Dry Goods.

THE entire stock of Dry Goods in the store No 373 WASHINGTON STREET, comprising a large assortment of Desirable Goods, will be offered for a few weeks at very reduced prices. may 17

Silver Combs.

JUST finished a lot of handsome SILVER COMBS, some with embossed borders. Also, a well selected assortment of *JEWELRY*, and all very cheap for cash. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Jewelry, which is done much less than at other places. Silver Thimbles, very stout; Gold and Silver Crosses and Sleeve Buttons; Nurse Tubes and many other articles not found at the stores, constantly on hand.

N. B.—J. G L. LIBBY, Harvard Place, opposite Old South, 2d door on the right up the Court. may 17

Whips and Trunks.

WILLIAM C. MUNROE, WHIP MANUFACTURER, No. 4 Exchange street, near Dock square, Whips and Trunks of all kinds made to order. Trunks of all kinds on hand.

Trunks and Whips repaired at short notice. may 17

India Rubber Cloths
OF ALL KINDS.

ALSO—Wagon Covers.
Carryall and Carriage Covers and Curtains.
Manufactured in the neatest style, at the Roxbury India Rubber Factory, warranted water proof, and superior to the painted canvass for the above named purposes.

ALSO—India Rubber Varnish—for sale by LUKE BALDWIN. No 8 Merchants' Row. may 17

Canton Baskets.

5000 CANTON BASKETS, just received from Canton, and for sale by SWIFT & CO, at retail or by the case, No 16 Hanover street.
may 17

The Complete Farmer and Rural
ECONOMIST.

FORMING a Compendium of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New England Farmer.

This work is offered to the public in consequence of the great and increasing demand for information on the subjects which it is intended to embrace, with a hope that it may prove useful to the Agricultural and Horticultural community, in whose pursuits all mankind have a direct and obvious interest. It is intended to form a compendious directory to the Farmer, Gardener, Florist, and Rural Economist, and to be so arranged that every article may be readily referred to.

Vol 1—Devoted to Agriculture in its various branches, embracing the following, among other topics:—Soils, Grasses, Grains, Indian Corn, Wheat, Fences, Manures, Hemp, Flax, Neat Cattle, Horse, Dairy, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Woodland, &c. &c. Just published by LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street. may 17

Terms Cash.

JOHN G. WYMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, respectfully informs the customers of the late firm of WYMAN & FISHER, and the public generally that he continues the business at the *Old Stand*, No 6, Court street, and has made arrangements to do a CASH BUSINESS, by which he will be enabled to furnish garments at ten to fifteen per cent less than prices usually charged. Gentlemen from the country, and others who purchase for cash, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing; they will at all times find a large assortment of *FASHIONABLE GOODS*, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order in the most approved fashion. Also, on hand, a few *READY MADE GARMENTS*, which will be sold at great bargains.

Also, a large variety of New York and Philadelphia *STOCKS*, of the most approved and fashionable patterns. tf jan 18

Removal.

CHARLES I. HORSMAN, has removed from No 9 Court street, to No 8 State street, north side and 3 doors from Washington street, where he intends to keep constantly for sale a large and fashionable assortment or *HATS, CAPS, GLOVES* and *UMBRELLAS*, wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

N. B. C. I. H. respectfully invites his firiends and the public to call as above. 2m ap 26

Directory Notice.

THE publisher of the BOSTON DIRECTORY has faithful persons employed in taking the names of the inhabitants of the city, for the purpose of issuing a new Directory. The occupants of houses and stores are requested to give the necessary information when called upon. The Directory will be published the first of July with a correct plan of the city prefixed. The greatest care will be taken to obtain a correct list of the inhabitants. Those who wish advertisement inserted in the new Directory are requested to send them to CHARLES STIMPSON, Jr, 72 Washington street. may 17

At Feather Store, No 27 Dock-Square, (South side.)

FOR Sale, Genuine New England Live Geese Feathers; best Southern and Western do do; Russian do; Sicily and various kinks of common and low priced do. Also, Beds, Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions, and a general assortment of Bedding and Upholstery Goods.

UPHOLSTERERS' STOCK. Best South American and Russia Hair, picked and unpicked; Florida, New Orleans and Carolina Moss, picked and unpicked, or in bales; Moreans, Bed Ticking, &c; at the lowest prices CHARLES A. HUDSON. tf dec 21

The Flute.

A FEW Young Gentlemen can be admitted to the present course of Tuition on the Flute. The new system of instruction and explanation will be pursued, and every pupil who can *ever* arrive at *any* degree of excellence on the instrument, will obtain in *thirteen* lessons, all the requisite *practical* information to 'go ahead,' for six dollars, paid in advance.

☞ References given to nearly 200 past and present pupils. NATH'L DEARBORN, 110 Washington street.
mar 8 13t

Dry Goods.

ANOTHER large and valuable Stock of DRY GOODS *for sale cheap.* J. & C. DANIELL have purchased the entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods recently owned by Mr W. H. Tuttle, and removed it to their store, No. 201, Washington street, where it will be sold cheap. Purchasers at wholesale or retail will [illegible] ap 22

WARREN MURDOCK,
LATE OF THE FIRM OF MURDOCK AND OAKES.
48 and 49, Commercial street.

HAS on hand and for sale at Manufacturer's prices—

1500 casks superior Cut Nails, from 3d to 60d.
100 casks Cut Spikes, from 4 to 6 inch.
50 casks 'Fine Finishing' Nails, from 4d to 10d,
90 tons Rolled and Slit Iron, consisting of Hoops, Tack plates, Horse, Deck, Ox Nail and Spike Rods, Band-Iron, Shoe shapes, &c. &c.
150 tons Hollow Ware, complete assortment,
30 do Jap'd do do, very light and handsome,
500 Japan'd Tea Kettles, ass'd,
100 doz C. S. Plated B. S. Shovels, of Ames, P. & Wood, Washburne & Leonards manufactury,
50 doz Iron B. S Shovels,
30 doz 'Cast Steel' do,
20 doz Patent A. A. Spades,
100 doz Axes, Hunt and others, makers,
100 doz Manure Forks, 'Kings,' and others,
50 doz Hay do do do.
50 doz C. S. Nail Hammers, of 'Hammond' and others make,
50 cast iron Pumps, 'Patent.'
5000 feet Lead Pipe, various sizes,
100 Fire Frames, new and beautiful patterns,
100 Oven Ash and Fire Frames,
10 cases 'Real' Hindostan Oil Stones,
20 do new Magog do.
50 cases 'Fine Blued' Brads,
50 do Sparables,
100 do 'Fine Blued' Tacks,
50 doz C. S. Hoes handled, Gifford's King's and others
100 doz C. S. Plated Hoes,
50 gross Brass Roller Window Springs,
25 doz Spirit Levels,
10 cases Screw Augers,
100 boxes Glass, Cheshire, Keene, and Green Mountain.
100 gross Brass Ox Balls,
500 Japan'd C. Iron Furnaces.
50 doz handled Splitting Axes,
50 doz Broad Axes and Shingling Hatchets, of 'Hunts' and others manufactory,
50 anvils, (very cheap.)
100 doz Calf Pocket Books,
500 doz do and Sheep Wallets,
1000 boxes Wilson, 'Patent' Fancy Dogs,
20 cases 'Fields' highly approved Chisels,
100 gross Nail Gimlets,
25 casks Clay Furnaces,
10 setts (complete) Tinman's Tools,
1000 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do Sheathing do.
50 doz Mortice Locks and Latches, on an improved principle,
500 Brass Balls, asst'd sizes,
500 do Rosettes, do do.
20 doz Inman & Co's German Steel Scythes,
—Also—
Wood Saws; Chemical Ink; Joiners Tools Complete;) Sleigh, Dinner and Table Bells; Scrapers; Soapstone Furnaces; Coffee Mills; Scythe Snaiths; Scythe Rifles; Old Copper; Cast Iron Vices; Cook-Stoves. ap 12

Balance Factory.

JOHN B. STODDARD at his MANUFACTORY, No 2 and 3, Faneuil Hall Building, has constantly on hand, for sale, a complete assortment of BALANCES and BEAMS for weighing Hay and other heavy articles, *WARRANTED* equal to any in the United States.—Orders promptly attended to.

N. B. Balances and Scale Beams repaired at short notice. tf nov 16

Sheet Zinc and Zinc Nails.

THE subscribers offer for sale Sheet Zinc, the quality of which will be warranted as good as any that can be purchased in this market. It possesses many advantages over most other substances for covering roofs, capping windows, &c being far more durable than wood, decidedly cheaper than any other metal, and of much less weight per given surface than slates, and requires only to be better known to be brought into general use.

The Zinc Nails of the style of those we now offer, may be fairly considered a new article, and will, it is thought by good judges, entirely supersede the use of iron for nailing clapboards and shingles where the latter continue to be used—the first cost of which is not more than iron, and are considered far more durable: for buildings which are intended to be painted white, they are much superior to iron, as the oxide or rust from iron soon mars the beauty of white paint—an objection which does not apply to Zinc Nails.

Wholesale dealers supplied on favorable terms.
HENRY N. HOOPER & CO.
feb 8 3mis Copper Dealers and Founders.

Removal.

DR JOHN A. BROWN, *Botanic Physician*, and Agent for Dr Samuel Thomson, has relinquished the superintendence of the Tremont Infirmary and removed to No 228 Washington street, corner of Summer street, and will continue to sell and administer the genuine Thomsonian Medicine, which has been the means of placing thousands on the terra firma of good health, after trying all other sources for relief in vain. Persons will be accommodated with the Vapor Bath and Medicine, either or both, at their houses, on reasonable terms. Information, reference, or advice, gratis.

For sale as above, Thomson's Botanic Family Physician, containing the Life and Medical Discoveries of the Author—third edition. Price $20. Also, Robinson's Lectures on the System. Price 60 cts. &c. &c. mar 29

JOSEPH BLUXOME,

TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER at the Old Stand, No 3, Brattle street, has recently received a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public to decide on such additions as their wardrobe may require for the season.

J. B. takes this opportunity of making his acknowledgements for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same, by using every necessary exertion to give satisfaction. The establishment is stocked with a general assortment of fashionable Ready Made Clothing, to which the requisite seasonable additions are constantly making, and which will be sold cheap, for cash.
JOSEPH BLUXOME,
ap 12 6m No 3 Brattle street.

Iron Casting.

CHARLES TURNER will execute, with neatness and despatch, (at his Iron Foundry, corner of Hawkins and Ivers streets, Boston,) orders for Machinery, Stoves and Stove Boilers, Coal Grates, Fire Frames, Pipe and Short Boxes, Piano Forte Plates cast and finished;—Clock Weights—and all other articles of Iron Casting, too numerous to mention.

The above castings will be made of as good stock, and on as reasonable terms, as at any other foundry in this city.

C. T. trusts, by a particular attention to business, and utmost endeavors to please customers, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Orders for castings left in Order Box No 96 Mechanics' Reading Room, will be duly attended to. jan 25

Tar.

WILMINGTON TAR constantly for sale in any quantity to accommodate purchasers, by T. J. LOBDELL, No 16, wharf. mar 22

New England Stained Glass
MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up an establishment in Harlem Place, No 347, Washington street, for the purpose of Staining Glass in the Ancient Style, an art supposed to have been lost for many centuries.

This most superior style of Painting, superior both for elegance of coloring and durability, (as nothing can injure the effect produced but what will destroy the glass itself,) has been recently revived in Europe and brought to this country by Mr John L. Race, an Artist of the highest standing in his profession.

The subscriber having been instructed by the above named artist, and he remaining with him as superintendent of the work, enables him to assure the public that whatever orders are entrusted to him will be executed with elegance, punctuality and despatch.

Orders may be left at the Factory, or with the subscriber, at No No 3, Cornhill, sign of the Faithful Servant, where every variety of Sign and Fancy Painting may be obtained at moderate prices, and first rate work.

Specimens may be seen at either of the places above named. WILLIAM REDDING.
Boston, March 27th, 1834.

Having instructed Mr William Redding in the Art of Staining Glass, according to the most approved methods, and the same as used by myself, I declare him fully competent to execute any work entrusted to him.
Boston, March 27th, 1834. JOHN L. RACE.

The above named J. L. R. is the same Artist who has hitherto executed the Stained Glass Work, for the New England Flint Glass Company, at East Cambridge.
april 12

Notice.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of MURDOCK & OAKES, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. The business will be continued as heretofore by *WARREN MURDOCK*, who is charged with the settlement of all affairs connected with the late firm.
W. MURDOCK,
may 10 GEO L. OAKES.

Ethan Earle,
No 70, State street, up stairs, Room No 3.

CONTINUES to manufacture at South Boston, Cast Iron *WATER WHEELS*, in every form in which they can be used to advantage. By recent improvements, these Wheels are rendered the cheapest and most economical of any which can be used in all situations where there is a full supply of water. All orders by mail or left as above, will meet with prompt attention.
april 12 2m

Cordage.

PATENT and common Cordage constantly on hand—gangs of Rigging, of a quality equal to any manufactured in this city or vicinity, supplied at the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms, by JOHN W CHICKERING, No 42 Long wharf. is5w jan 11

S. G. SIMPKINS,
COURT STREET, CORNER OF BRATTLE STREET.

HAS just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH QUILLS, of various qualities.

ALSO—Blake & Co's Letter Paper, neatly done up in half reams; Butler's superfine Letter Paper and Billet Paper; Lunar Pens, of various patterns; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Ink Powder; Ink in boxes of 1 doz each.

BIBLES—of quarto, octavo, 12mo, and 18mo size; Polyglott Bibles and Testaments; Pocket Bibles, with tucks.

JUVENILE BOOKS. A general assortment of Juvenile Books, suitable for Libraries, with a variety of colored Toys.

ACCOUNT BOOKS. Legers, Journals, Waste, Quarto Account Books and Mem Books. Blank Books ruled and manufactured to pattern.

SCHOOL BOOKS. A general assortment of School Books; Blank Ciphering Books and Copy Books, at the lowest prices, by the dozen or single.

FINE CUTLERY. Roger's & Son's Silver Steel Razors, Penknives and Scissors.

FANCY ARTICLES. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Wallets and Card Cases; Visiting Cards, gilt edge and polished surface; Osborn's Water Colors, Pink Saucers, Bristol Board, Drawing Paper, Carbonated Paper, Fancy Colored Papers and Gold Paper; English Tooth Brushes and Dressing Combs; Ever Pointed Pencil Cases, of various patterns; Wedgewood and Glass Inkstands; Ladies' Albums, beautifully bound in Morocco, with tinted paper and plates; Perryian Pens, Gold do; Tooth Powder; Windsor Soap; Kidder's Superior Indelible Ink, warranted; Chess-men; Screen Handles; Dissective Maps; Lucifer matches, &c &c. 1m may 10

LINEN STORE.

BENJAMIN JACOBS, Jr, No 44 Washington street, has received his *SPRING SUPPLY* of *LINEN GOODS*, comprising an extensive assortment, in particular—20 cases 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens; 4 do 5-4, 2 do 6-4, 2 do 10-4, and 2 do 12-4 Irish Sheetings; 2 do 9-8 Pillow-case Linens, of a fine quality; 2 do Long Lawns. These Goods are of a superior fabric and bleech, imported free of duty, and will be sold on the most favorable terms, either at Wholesale or Retail.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

5 cases fine double Damask Table Cloths, from 5-4 to 26-4, with Dinner and Chamber Napkins to match; bleached and unbleached Damask Doilies; Irish, French, Russia Damask and Bird-eye Toweling; French Towels; extra fine, Irish Bird-eye Diaper; 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Damask Table Linen; fine bleached Russia Linen for glass cloths and toweling; Russia Diapers and Crash; 5-4 and 10-4 bleached Russia Sheetings; Linen Cambrics; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Cambric Hdkfs; an extensive variety of worsted and Cotton Damask Table Cloths; Piano do; 2 cases fine Marseilles Quilts, among which are 14-4, 15-4 and 16-4 new patterns; Dimity Marseilles Quilts, of a light fabric, suitable for Summer wear; Furniture Dimity; best quality double milled Rose Blankets, sizes 10-4 to 14-4; Whitney do; Crib Blankets; together with 100 pieces of English and American white Flannels, many of which are warranted not to shrink in washing; Cotton and Wool Flannels; Gauze do; Rogers's celebrated Welch Flannels, which are well known not to shrink in washing. Families and others desirous of obtaining the best fabrics, are requested to examine the above assortment. 3m mar 15

New Goods.

ISAAC P. CLAPP, at the LONDON CLOTHES and HAT WAREHOUSE, No 24 Broad street, has just received a good assortment of superfine Broadcloths and Cassimeres, of the most fashionable shades and colors, some extra quality; super Velvet, Silk, Valencia and Marseilles Vestings, new patterns, which he will sell at very low prices.

He also keeps constantly on hand an assortment of fashionable ready made Clothing of every description; Hats, Gloves, Stocks, Umbrellas, black Cravats, Pocket Hdkfs, &c. &c. which will be sold low.

Clothes made to order in the latest London fashion, best manner, and warranted to fit. 5w april 26

Parley's Magazine;

VOL 2, No 4. CONTENTS;—An Indian Story—Biography—Visit to Rome—Richard Reynolds, the benevolent Quaker—the Lost Nestlings—the Delicate Heron—Maxim for the Young—Dialogue between Joseph and Rosamond—Music and Dancing—Whaling—How to use this Magazine—Sketches of the South—Charlotte and Nancy, a dialogue on self-denial—the Young Chemist—Poetry—Proverbs—the Flax Plant—the Seven Eared Wheat—Wanderings of Tom Starboard—Joints in the Human Frame—the Guinea Hen—Remarks to Correspondents, &c.

We wish to call the attention of the public to Parley's Magazine, not merely from a desire to increase the sale of the work, but from a sincere impression of the benefit to the community from a general diffusion of such useful reading as this meritorious and unassuming periodical furnishes.

It is already introduced into numerous schools, as a reading book, and is found to be admirably adapted for that purpose. After the drier studies of school, it is a charming relief to the pupil to take up this little semi-monthly visitor and refresh the mind with the contents of its pages, imbibing necessary knowledge on various subjects, not heretofore introduced into our own school books.

It is the opinion of the friends of education, that this class of books introduced into the schools of the United States generally, will do much to aid the diffusion of useful knowledge, creating a taste for reading in the minds of the children, which will tend to make them better members of society, when they arrive at years of discretion.

A *new edition* of the first volume has been issued by the publishers for this purpose, bound in a strong manner, with additions of matter in the body of the work; an index and new heading throughout.

Publication office at LILLY, WAIT & CO's, No 121 Washington street. may 3

Domestic Goods.

THE subscriber gives notice that he continues to transact business as a Merchandize Broker and Commission Merchant, at Chambers No, 63 Kilby street, where he keeps constantly on hand sample bales and cases of Goods from most of the principal Manufacturing Establishments in New-England, consisting of bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Printing Cloths; Tickings; Ginghams; Stripes; Checks; Drillings; Wicking; Cotton Yarn; Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Satinet; Flannels, &c. which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

Orders for exportation or home consumption will be executed with fidelity and despatch. JOSEPH VILA.
5w ap 5

A Card.

HENRY DAVIS, at the Academy of Music, 23 and 29, Joy's Building, respectfully offers his services to the public, as a Tuner and Repairer of Piano Fortes.

Having been engaged for more than six years in the most extensive Piano Forte Manufactory in this city, and devoted much time and attention to the study of his profession, he trusts he shall give entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their patronage.

For the convenience of his friends at the south part of the city, a slate for orders will be kept at the store of Mr William Brown, corner of Eliot and Washington streets.

Old Piano Fortes entrusted to his care will be faithfully repaired and kept in good order.

We, the undersigned, certify that Mr Henry Davis has been in our employ for six years past, and that he is qualified to tune and repair Pianos.
Boston, Jan 13, 1834. J. CHICKERING & CO.
jan 18 tf

No 7 Elm Street, Stage Office
REMOVED

TO No 7 Brattle square, four doors on the right from Elm street, in the New Brick Block.

Seats can be taken daily for the following routes; Charlestown, (N. H.) Windsor, Woodstock, and Burlington, (Vt); Charlestown (N. H.) Saratoga Springs, Albany, and Troy; Concord, (N. H.) via Lowell and Nashua; Lynn, Danvers and Salem, A. M, and P. M; Lowell and Nashua, A. M. and P. M.

Old customers are invited to call. Information of other stage routes cheerfully given. The public will notice that the above route to Albany is known by the name of the Forest Line.
Office No 7 Brattle square. tf mar 13

Paper Hangings.

28 CASES and bales of PARIS PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS, just received per Louvre, from Havre, comprising a good variety of new and elegant patterns.

Also, a large assortment of AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.
For sale by LEWIS JOSSELYN, No 6 Union street.
mar 22 3m

London Suspenders.

ONE case of Rich London and India Rubber SUSPENDERS, for sale by the dozen or single pair at KIMBALL'S *Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment* 12 Washington street. may 3

THE GIFTED LADY.

MRS MOTT, Female Physician, would inform her patients and the public in general, that she has located herself in Boston, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, where she will continue to administer her Systematic Vegetable Medicines, to those who are desirous of cure in all the complaints incident to the human frame.

The Patent Champoo, and Medicated Baths, in connexion with the Medicines, will be under her direction for Females, and will be in daily operation—to those who are acquainted with these invaluable Baths, nothing may be said of their praise; to those who are not, one trial will convince of their utility. The Baths will be open at all times, to the patients of Physicians, under their prescriptions.

To be had as above, Josephine Dentifrice, for whitening the teeth; the Tooth Paste, for preserving them, and tightening the gums; Corn Liquid, with directions; Wart Ointment; Lip Salve; Chilblain Liquid and Salve; Tooth Ache Drops; Tic Doloroux Embrocation; Head Ache Drops; Bunion Embrocation; Strengthening Powders and Stomachic Bitters. tf jan 25

Patent for the United States.

MOTT'S Patent Medicated and Champoo Baths, and Systematic Vegetable Medicine. These Baths are well known to the Medical Faculty as being patronized by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and Asia, and are considered in the Oriental Empires as the greatest luxury they enjoy, being a preventive as well as a cure of contagious diseases—and they are now introduced in the United States in a new and perfect form, and with the greatest confidence of success. These Baths are medicated according to the disease—they are now open to the public, and will be administered to families or individuals, under the direction, or according to the proscription of their physician.

Dr Mott will undertake the cure (or the relief) of all Chronic Diseases, Wounds, (however of long standing) Ulcers, Abscesses, internal or external, Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doloroux, Cancers, Imposthumes, and other complaints incident to the human frame.

Dr M. will personally superintend the various Baths, and attend to the prescriptions of the Medical gentlemen in behalf of their patients.

Without boasting of the cures that have been performed or pretending to any wonderful knowledge, he would merely say, he would be happy to render the Baths, and the system of Medicine itself, useful to the high Medical Talent of Boston, leaving it to an enlightened public to decide.

Those spacious premises have been fitted up with great expense, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, and other places have been purchased to be fitted up as auxiliary establishments. It may be proper to state, that no mercury or mineral preparations are used—no hot medicines, or cold water—but it is, in fact, a union of the simples of the Materia Medica with the Herbal Medicine therefore called Vegetable.

Teeth and Corns, he will undertake to extract scientifically; Bunions on the joints, compound or cancerous Toe Nails, and other diseases of the Feet, diseases of the Eyes, &c. &c.

Male Patients only, attended to by me. Mrs Mott, the Females and Children. No out door patients can be attended to.

N. B. Agents may purchase Patent Rights for villages, towns, or cities, in any part of the United States, with a guarantee exclusive—together with the Medicines and Book of Directions, by application to Dr MOTT, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets. tf jan 25

The Ladies' Medical Oracle,
Or Mrs MOTT'S Advice to Young Females, Wives, and Mothers.

BEING a Non-Medical Commentary on the Cause, Prevention, and Cure of the Diseases of the *Female Frame*; together with an explanation of her system of European Vegetable Medicine for the cure of diseases, and the patent Medicated Champoo Baths; to which is added an explanation of the Gift, and an exposition of the numerous fabricated reports, 'a weak invention of the enemy.'

The Lord hath created Medicines out of the earth; and he that is wise will not abhor them.
ECCLESIASTICUS, xxxviii. 3

Printed and Published for the Authoress, and to be had only of her, at her residence, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, Boston.
jan 25 tf

Great Truss Manufactory,
BOSTON.

J. P. WHITWELL, Druggist, corner of Milk and Bath streets, (directly opposite Pearl street,) informs the public, that he has in his employ one of the first workmen and most faithful and ingenious mechanics in the United States for the purpose of manufacturing *TRUSSES*. At this great Depository may be found almost every different description of Trusses ever employed in Europe or America.

☞ *DIFFERENT KINDS OF TRUSSES.* ☜

Salmon's Brevet, pad in ball and socket, plain and bellows pad. Ditto Kite pad. *English improved Truss*, patronized and approved by one of our first physicians. Latest common English do; Hull's do; Stone's do; Shakers do; French do, India rubber pad, made in Philadelphia; Marsh's New York do, improvement on Hull's; Unbilled do; Children's do, all sizes; double do, for double ruptures; Bateman's improved do, &c. &c.

☞ Price from $1,25 to $5.

☞ *Water proof Trusses, which by rendering it impervious to salt water and perspiration*, is calculated for seafaring and laboring men, this is not effected by plating the steel, which process entirely destroys the temper and renders it a complete nullity.

Trusses of any kind made to pattern, and also to meet the particular views and case of the patient, who will not only receive advice as to the sort of instrument most applicable to his case, but will have it exactly to his body. To those who are not aware of the importance of being so fitted, the following is taked from Thatcher's Modern Practice:

"Very much of the utility and safety of the Truss depends not only on its being properly constructed, but also in its being fitly adjusted to that part where the hernia is situated."

"Whoever expects a rapture to be cured by medicine or a plaster, will be wofully disappointed; but with the aid of a suitable instrument the situation of ruptured persons may be rendered comfortable and pleasant, but by neglect and inattention they must not only be miserable, but their lives constantly exposed to danger." All those, therefore, afflicted by this accident, will act wisely by applying as above.

All the Trusses here offered for sale are made from the best of cast steel, (the only kind of metal suitable for the purpose) and not with untempered iron, which the low priced Trusses are always made from, and which are sure to prove the dearest in the end. tf mar 15

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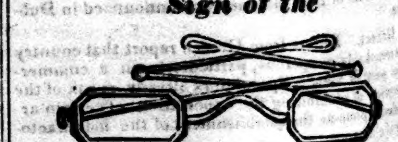

THOMAS R. CLARK, OPTICIAN, No 60 Court street, (under the New England Museum,) would most respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a good assortment of gold, silver, shell and steel mounted Spectacles; gold, silver and pearl Reading Eye Glasses, the latest English patterns; Goggles, Spirit Levels, Thermometers, Cloth and Linen Provers, variety of patterns.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Glasses, variety of colors, concave and convex.

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AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS and *CASSIMERES*—Colours similar to the foreign manufactured ones, mentioned above, and which are equally perfect in manufacture and colours.
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